The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Reception of the Sultan of Turkey in England.

Serious Disturbances in the Province of Galicia.

The Austrian Troops Repulsed by the Insurgents.

The Revolt Said to be the Work of Russian Emissaries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reception of the Sultan in England

LONDON, Friday, July 12.

His Majesty ABDUL-AZIZ, the Sultan of Turkey, who left Paris yesterday, after a pleasant voyage across the Channel landed to-day on the shores of England.

He was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, acting for the Queen, and by His Majesty ISMAIL, the Sovereign of Egypt, and was by them escorted to the City of London, where he met with an unusually brilliant and imposing reception.

The London and Dover Railway Station, in which he alighted, was richly and appropriately decorated, and the streets through which he was to pass were covered with flags and streamers, and spanned by triumphal arches and festoons of flowers. The entire route of the procession from the railway depot to Buckingham Palace was guarded on both sides by unbroken lines of troops. Behind these vast multitudes of spectators were packed in solid masses on the sidewalks, and crowded every window and housetop. When the Sultan, accompanied by the King of Egypt and the Prince of Wales, passed between the lines of soldiers, the people, struck by the novelty of the spectacle, manifested the most unbounded enthusiasm, and the shouts of welcome, cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and banners did not cease until the Sultan had entered the gates of Buckingham Palace. This royal residence has been placed in a state of complete preparation for the accommodation of His Ottoman Majesty, and will be occupied by him during his stay in London.

AUSTRIA.

Serious Disturbances in Galicia—The Troops Repulsed by the Insurgents.

LONDON, Friday, July 12.

Reports received here from Vienna say that serious disturbances have broken out in the Province of Galicia. The Austrian troops dispatched to put them down have been beaten by the rioters. It is believed that these riots have been incited by Russian emissaries, who have worked upon the national proclivities of the Sclavonic population, and created by their intrigues a feeling of discontent.

SWITZERLAND.

No Minister to be Sent to Washington.

BERLIN, Friday, July 12.

The Federal Government has decided not to send a Minister to represent the Swiss Confederation at Washington.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Friday, July 12—Noon.

Consols are firmer, and opened at 95 for money.

American Securities opened at the following figures:

Erie Railway Shares	46¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	73¼

LONDON, Friday, July 12—2 P. M.

Consols are not so firm, and are quoted now at 94 3-16.

American securities are also less firm. The following are the quotations at this hour:

Erie Shares	45
United States Five-twenties	73 3-16
Illinois Central	80½

LONDON, Friday, July 12—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for Money.

American Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenties	73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	80½
Erie Railway Shares	45¼

FRANKFORT, Friday, July 12—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 12—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular, in its regular weekly review of the Cotton market, gives as the total sales of the week 36,000 bales. Of this amount 12,000 bales were taken for export and on speculation. The market has generally been dull and heavy, and a decline of fully ⅛d. ℔ lb. on all quotations is noticeable. The total stock of Cotton in port and on shipboard, at present, according to the estimates, is 749,-000 bales, whereof 484,000 bales were exported from America. The market to-day opens more firmly and with rather a better demand. The sales are likely to reach 10,000 bales. Middling Upland, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 12—Noon.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet, and prices are without material alteration. Corn, 36s. 9d.; California Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 3s. 9d.; Peas, 40s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 12—Noon.

Pork, 75s.; Beef, 136s.; Lard, 47s. 3d.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.; Cheese, 59s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 12—Noon.

Common Resin, 7s.; fine do., 12s.; Spirits of Turpentine, 30s.; Spirits Petroleum, 8½d.; refined do., 1s. 2d.; Tallow, 44s.; Clover Seed, 41s.

LONDON, Friday, July 12—Noon.

Sugar, 25s. 6d.; Iron, 53s.; Linseed, 68s. 6d.; Linseed Cakes, £9 12s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £41 10s.; Whale Oil, £35, nominal; Sperm Oil, £110.

ANTWERP, Friday, July 12—Noon.

PETROLEUM—Standard White, 42f.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 12—2 P. M.

The Cotton market is quiet and steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas are firmer, and are quoted at 42s. ℔ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

California Wheat has declined to 13s. 4d. ℔ cental.

Pork has declined to 73s. 6d. ℔ barrel for Eastern Prime Mess.

Beef has advanced to 137s. 6d. ℔ barrel for Extra Prime Mess.

Spirits of Turpentine has advanced to 31s. ℔ cwt. Tallow 44s.

Petroleum 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon for Refined.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 12—Evening.

COTTON—The market for Cotton closed quiet, without any improvement in prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	10½d.
Middling Orleans	10¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market has been generally quiet throughout the day. Corn has declined to 36s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western Wheat. California, 13s. 4d. ℔ cental. Barley firm at 5s. for 60 lbs. Oats have advanced to 4s. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas steady, at an advance closing at 40s. for Canadian.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has been irregular. Pork, 73s. 6d. for Prime Eastern Mess. Beef firm at 137s. 6d. ℔ bbl. Bacon, 42s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese—Fine American, 59s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Ashes 31s. for pots. Resin—Common Wilmington, 7s., and fine American, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 44s. for American. Petroleum, 8½d. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 2d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Friday, July 12—Evening.

The London Iron and Produce markets are generally unchanged from the opening quotations.

Sugar closed firm at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, July 12—Noon.

The Cunard mail steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLEY, which left Boston on the 3d of July, touched at this port to-day, on her way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Friday, July 12—2 P. M.

The steamship *St. George*, Capt. SMITH, which left Quebec June 27, arrived at this port to-day.

GLASGOW, Friday, July 12—2 P. M.

The Anchor line steamship *Caledonia*, Capt. MCDONALD, which left New-York on the 29th of June, arrived at this port to-day.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

Mr. DIXON, rising after the reading of the journal, said he was accidentally absent yesterday when the vote on the Reconstruction Bill was taken. Had he been here he should have voted against the bill for the same reasons that he had voted against the measure to which it was supplementary.

SHOOTING OF MEXICAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. CHANDLER asked leave to call up the resolution offered by him a few days since directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire how many Mexican prisoners of war had been shot after capture, under the decree of MAXIMILIAN of October, 1865.

Mr. CHANDLER addressed the Senate on the subject of his resolution. It was well known, he said, that the invasion of Mexico was in reality a part and parcel of our rebellion. Had the United States Government been at peace no one believes that such an attempt would have been made to establish an Empire in the Republic of Mexico. Had MAXIMILIAN gone to Mexico as other filibusters went—as LOPEZ went and the son of HENRY CLAY went, and as others had gone, with their lives in their hands, in pursuit of a crown to win, no remark would have been made. He would have staked his head and would have won a crown or lost his head. But MAXIMILIAN claimed to be something more than an adventurer or a fillibuster; he claimed to have been elected by the Mexican people to occupy the Mexican throne. Having recited the circumstances of the election of MAXIMILIAN, Mr. CHANDLER said it was the intention of NAPOLEON, having once fixed MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico, to assist the rebels from that place. The decree of 1865 would then have been executed upon Union officers and soldiers captured while defending the Union. MAXIMILIAN signed his own death warrant when he signed that decree. The Mexicans made a mistake in the mode of MAXIMILIAN's death. The man capable of issuing that decree ought not to have died by the bullet; the officers who captured him should have hung him to the first tree. That this was not done showed the Mexicans to be a chivalrous people. The course of this Government toward Mexico has been cowardly. The Secretary of State had aided MAXIMILIAN by giving permission to buy arms and munitions of war in the United States, while he denied to the Mexicans a clearance for a vessel loaded with a few smooth-bore muskets of no value to us. Mr. CHANDLER said those who were shocked at the execution of MAXIMILIAN might be divided into three classes: First, the humanitarians under the leadership of GREELEY; next those who see something wonderful in royal blood, who might be called flunkeys, who, under the leadership of RAYMOND of the TIMES, hope to stand well with foreign despotic Governments, by denouncing the Government of Mexico. The third class is composed of the men who four years ago were crying "onward to Washington," the rebels of the South and the traitors of the North. They were now crying "on to Mexico." In conclusion, Mr. CHANDLER hoped Congress would not adjourn without expressions, not only of sympathy, but of aid if need be, to Mexico. If any European monarchy determined to fight Mexico it must fight the United States also, and the whole world could not whip the United States on American soil.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FRONTIER SERVICE.

Mr. WILSON asked that Mr. CHANDLER's resolution be laid aside, to allow him to offer a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to raise four regiments of volunteers for frontier defence, and appropriating $1,648,000 to pay the troops already called out for that purpose.

Mr. TIPTON asked and obtained leave to offer a bill for a similar purpose, and both bills were ordered to be printed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The resolution of Mr. CHANDLER was resumed.

Mr. FOWLER took the floor, and spoke against the policy of this Government toward Mexico during her struggle for freedom. He reviewed the history of the Mexican troubles, and justified the execution of MAXIMILIAN, whom he characterized as a Royal fillibuster, who had been made the tool of the French Emperor, and was one of the most accomplished barbarians of the age.

Mr. JOHNSON could see no practical result likely to flow from this resolution. It was a mere inquiry, without any legislative action. As he understands the facts, they were not as set forth in the resolution. There were not a thousand executed, but only a hundred, as he understood it. The decree was issued under the influence of the French commanders, and was intended to apply only to brigands and guerrillas. As to the character of MAXIMILIAN's election, Mr. JOHNSON said he was convinced that MAXIMILIAN believed it to have been in good faith. MAXIMILIAN was well received in Mexico, and he desired to give and would have given to Mexico a better government than she had ever had.

Mr. NYE spoke in favor of the resolution. He regarded Mexico as naturally belonging to the United States. He denied that MAXIMILIAN's object in going to Mexico was the resuscitation of Mexico. It was in aid of the rebellion. He went there as the agent of NAPOLEON to assist the Southern Confederacy in making war against the United States. Mr. NYE spoke in terms of eulogy of JUAREZ. He said he was a great and good man, who though not a warrior, had, like LINCOLN, who was not a warrior, lead great armies to victory. He (NYE) had no sympathy with those imported Monarchs that come to subjugate and not to invigorate a country. The enlightened world would say "Amen" to the fate of MAXIMILIAN! America while it regretted his death and admired his bravery, could not deny that his fate was a just one. He advocated a kindly and fraternal policy toward Mexico and substantial aid if necessary.

Mr. HOWARD thought it was fair to presume that the Court-Martial before which MAXIMILIAN was condemned acted fairly in accordance with the laws of war. He spoke of the decree of October, 1865, as most inhuman and barbarous—the murderous decree of a temporarily successful highway robber. In his opinion, MAXIMILIAN met a just and deserved fate. As friends of Mexico and of the independence of nations, it became the Senate of the United States to stand by Mexico in her struggles against the imperialism which she had just overthrown.

Mr. YATES thought this subject deserved more discussion than it had received, and he therefore moved that the further consideration of Mr. CHANDLER's resolution be postponed, and that the Senate go into Executive Session.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. ROSS offered a joint resolution for the supression of Indian difficulties, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. FOWLER offered a resolution instructing the Indian Committee to report a bill for the enforcement of the provision of the Constitution requiring Congress to guarantee a republican form of government, &c. Objected to and lies over.

The Senate then, at 2:30 P. M., went into Executive Session.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

At 3:15 the doors were reopened, and

Mr. WADE asked that the Senate take up the bill of the House declaring that enlisted men who left the Union armies after the surrender of the rebel armies, but before being mustered out, shall not be deemed deserters.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he should be compelled to object, as he wished when this subject came up to offer an amendment repealing the additional penalties imposed upon deserters by a law of Congress passed a few yeaas ago.

Mr. WADE appealed to Mr. HENDRICKS to let the bill be read.

The Chair said it could only be read by unanimous consent.

Mr. EDWARDS said he was opposed to the consideration of the bill at this time, and should therefore object. So the bill was not taken up.

MISSOURI MILITIA.

Mr. DRAKE wished the Senate to take up the resolution for the reënrollment of a bill which was passed at the last session for the payment of the Missouri militia called into the service of the United States. It did not reach the President in time to receive his signature.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it would require a strong argument to convince him that the reënrollment of this bill would make it a law, when signed by the President. It was contrary to all precedent. He believed the bill would have to be passed again through both Houses.

Mr. HENDRICKS objected, on the ground that this business came within the scope of the resolution of Friday last.

A discussion occurred on the point made by Mr. HENDRICKS, also on the question whether the President could sign a bill two days after the adjournment of Congress.

The Senate then, by yeas 12, nays 18, decided the subject not in order, and refused to take up the resolution indicated by Mr. DRAKE.

At 4 P. M. a recess was taken until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 o'clock.

LAWS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HARLAN offered a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia have leave to sit during the recess to revise the laws of the District. Which was adopted.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to call up his bill for Universal Suffrage in all the States.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Clerk of the Senate here announced the action of the House on the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. SUMNER, alluding to the bill he had attempted to call up, said if that was passed unanimously to-night, and put as the cap-stone of the reconstruction measure, the Senate might go home in peace and have peace throughout the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not suppose the Senator from Massachusetts was in earnest in his effort to get up this bill to-night. He moved that the Senate take up the Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. SUMNER said the one could not be passed without the other. If the Senate was consistent it would pass both—the one was the necessary supplement to the other.

The Reconstruction Bill was taken up, and the House amendments were read.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there were two courses which the Senate could pursue. He was quite sure, on looking carefully over the amendments, that there were some of them to which the Senate ought not to agree; there were some which he would not vote for. A number of them, probably a majority, would be agreed to by the Senate without departing from the principles on which it had acted. The bill might either be referred to the Judiciary Committee for examination, to report such amendment as in its opinion the Senate ought to agree to, and to disagree to the others, or it might be sent to a Committee of Conference. He was not in favor of a Conference Committee for important bills, and he therefore moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON opposed the reference. He believed the shortest way would be to take up the amendments in the Senate and act upon them. He thought most of the amendments would be agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS thought the most expeditious course of procedure would be to non-concur, and call for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SUMNER spoke of the importance of the measure and advocated separate action on each amendment in open Senate.

Mr. DRAKE hoped the amendments would be taken up and agreed to or disagreed to. A conference could then be had upon those to which the Senate could not agree.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN favored a Conference Committee.

Mr. GRIMES said it would be perfectly safe to send the bill to a Conference Committee, with Mr. TRUMBULL at the head of it. There was no question at issue between the two Houses upon which the Senate had not expressed itself.

Mr. CONKLIN said there was a very important amendment in the bill. It was the one which binds the President hand and foot in the matter of appointing the district commanders. There were many in the Senate who were strongly opposed to this. Important as it seemed to him to guard against the interference of the President with these military commanders, it was no more important than to guard against his interference with military commanders in the military division, of which Kentucky and Tennessee were a part. An important election was pending in Tennessee. If the bill which prevented the removal of the district commanders in Georgia, permitted the removal of military commanders in Tennessee, because they would not interfere to prevent a fair election, those who voted for it would find themselves hoist with their own petard. He favored a Committee of Conference, because there they could give and take propositions until a compromise was effected.

Mr. SUMNER protested in the name of the Constitution of his country against Mr. CONKLING's proposition to trade off by giving and taking in a Committee of Conference. A Conference Committee was appointed for the purpose of comparing differences, and by that means if possible of arriving at conclusions.

The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was disagreed to; yeas 13, nays 20.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate non-concur, and called for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. SUMNER hoped not. He hoped the amendments would be taken up in their order and disposed of. A conference could then be called for those which could not be agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON said the proposition of Mr. SUMNER was to take up the amendments, and go all over the discussion upon them once more. He hoped this would not be done. He believed the safest and best, as well as the shortest way, would be to send the whole subject to a conference committee. He did not think that committee would be called upon to give up any principle, or to barter away any principle. Conference committees had been resorted to ever since he had been in the Senate, and he had never heard them pronounced unconstitutional before.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there were only one or two amendments which he regarded as improvements to the bill. There were several others to which he would agree for the sake of harmony, not regarding them of much consequence. There were others to which he could not agree. He was satisfied that the most expeditious way would be to refer the whole matter to a Conference Committee. The Senate might spend the night on these amendments, and after debating them disagree to them, and leave them as they are now.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not see any occasion for expedition in the perfection of this bill. The House had sent five additional sections to the bill. He did not see why he should be denied the privilege of discussing these sections, and if he thought proper offering amendments.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes, and we should have it printed.

Mr. HENDRICKS said it would be some comfort to have it printed. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL said the additional sections had all been considered in the Senate. They were all in the original House bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS said the House bill was not considered at all in the Senate. It was not even read. The Senate bill was adopted as a substitute for the entire proposition.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether Mr. HENDRICKS preferred the House bill to the Senate bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS was not prepared to say. The House bill was not read in the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY corrected Mr. HENDRICKS, and said the House bill was read in the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked Mr. ANTHONY if he recognized in the House amendments the proposition he had been voting upon in the Senate?

Mr. ANTHONY could not say they were verbally the same, but he recognized in them substantially what he had voted against yesterday.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he was opposed to both bills, but he wanted the opportunity of discussing them, and proposing amendments to them. It should not be left to any three Senators to control the judgment of this body. The conference report was not amendable or divisible; it was a question of accepting the report or defeating the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS corrected Mr. HENDRICKS. He said if the conference report was not agreed to, that Committee could be discharged and another ordered.

Mr. HENDRICKS said a Conference Committee was a necessary evil, not to be indulged in except when absolutely indispensable. Questions of principle ought not to be referred to such a tribunal. He regarded this bill as altogether too important a trust to give for final action to any Committee. He hoped the bill would be considered in open session.

Mr. ANTHONY said the Senator from Indiana was opposed to everything. He was opposed to the House Bill, and opposed to the Senate Bill, and opposed to a Committee of Conference, which was the only means through which the bill could be perfected. What he (HENDRICKS) wanted was that Congress go home without passing any bill, and he was advocating the surest way to bring the result about.

The question was then taken on non-concurring and calling for a Committee of Conference, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. TRUMBULL, EDMUNDS and HENDRICKS the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill appropriating one million six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars for carrying the Reconstruction Bill into effect, that being the amount, he said, estimated by the War Department for that purpose.

Mr. BUCKALEW said before that bill was passed he should want to see a detailed statement of the different items of which the sum was made up.

Objection being made the bill goes over.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. SUMNER again called up his Universal Suffrage Bill.

Mr. CONKLING called for the reading of it.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well; its good reading. [Laughter.]

The bill was then read at length.

The reading created a good deal of merriment at those points where the so-called white race is referred to.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised the question that the bill was not in order under the resolution of Friday last.

The Chair preferred the Senate to settle that question by a vote.

Mr. SUMNER—It's a question of reconstruction.

The reading of the rule of Friday last was called for, and on its being read Mr. SUMNER contended that his bill was in order under that rule; that it was necessary to complete the work of reconstruction. [Great laughter.] If Congress could confer suffrage upon the blacks in the rebel States it certainly could do the same with regard to the other States. It was outhorized by the Constitution, and by amendments recently adopted. Now he would ask, could Congress require universal suffrage in the rebel States and deny it in the other States, how could a Senator look a rebel in the face if he refused to pass this bill? Unless this bill was passed, the reconstruction bills were manifestly and flagrantly unjust. That clause of the Constitution guaranteeing a republican government was a sleeping giant which had but lately been awaked, and must now be applied to secure impartial justice. He challenged a discussion of this bill. He challenged debate upon it. How could the great question now before the country be settled without this. In Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky it was needed to increase the Union vote. It would secure three thousand votes in Connecticut and fifteen thousand in Pennsylvania. It was needed in New-York and in Indiana, and in fact in every State.

Mr. EDMUNDS agreed that there was a great deal of good in this bill, but he thought there was an objection to it in the want of power. However, the question now was one of order.

Mr. SUMNER appealed to Mr. EDMUNDS to state his reasons for believing there was no power to pass this bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he must decline to do so at this time.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well, then; I shall conclude that the Senator can't do it.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Well, there are others who can.

Mr. SUMNER demanded the yeas and nays on the question, whether his bill was in order under the resolution of Friday.

YEAS—Messrs. Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Fowler, Harlan, Nye, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Wilson, Yates—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Norton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Patterson of Tennessee, Ramsey, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—22.

So the Senate refused to take up the bill.

Attempts were made to call up several House bills, but objections were made to the consideration of each.

At 9:15 P. M. the Clerk of the House announced the agreement of that body to the conference called for by the Senate on the Reconstruction Bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with, the Speaker presented a communication from Gov. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts—received after the recess last session—announcing the ratification by that Commonwealth of the Constitutional Amendment. Received and laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

FORFEITURE OF SOUTHERN RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill declaring forfeited to the United States all lands granted by Congress in 1856 to the States in the South for railroad purposes, which grants had expired by limitation.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules, and stated that there were now five millions of acres of the best lands in the South tied up in the hands of rebel corporations at the expense of poor men, white and black, who should have some for homesteads.

Mr. CHANLER, as a member of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, stated that the question of the relation of those roads to the Government was still under investigation, and argued that the action proposed by the resolution would be premature.

Mr. JULIAN expressed his willingness to modify the resolution so as to make it one of inquiry merely.

Mr. CHANLER argued that this was a special question, and that it should be referred to the Special Committee having that matter in charge.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, inquired of Mr. CHANLER whether there was any pretence that loyal men were interested in these roads.

Mr. CHANLER replied in the affirmative, and stated that the action proposed would jeopardize the vested rights of citizens who had been loyal throughout the whole war.

Mr. WOOD argued that three-fourths of the roads in the South and in the West also had been built by Northern capitalists and that the proposed measure would be a measure of confiscation of Northern capital because it had been invested in Southern roads. In conclusion he made the point of order that the Committee on Reconstruction, having been raised for a special purpose, could take no cognizance of this matter.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that a like subject had been already referred to that Committee.

The rules were suspended by a vote of 99 to 35, and the resolution modified so as to confine its operation to Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, and to refer it to the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, was adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. BUTLER asked leave to offer an elaborate preamble and set of resolutions, reciting that the Government of Louisiana has been declared illegal and void, and that, therefore, no efficient means can be taken by the authorities for repairing the levees or issuing bonds to pay for the same, and, therefore, resolving that the District Commander shall have power to issue coupon bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars, at 7 3-10 per cent., and that this assumption of such debt shall be a condition precedent in admission of the State.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended, there being only 24 votes in the affirmative.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate Reconstruction Bill, with several amendments. Most of the amendments were merely verbal.

There is a substitute for the first section, declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of March 2, 1867, to have been that the Governments then existing in the rebel States were illegal, and that therefore such Governments, if continued, were to be continued, subject in all respects to the Military Commanders and to the authority of Congress.

Among the new sections reported is one directing that none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decisions or directions of the Attorney-General, or any other officer of the Government, except as directed by Congress.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, moved to recommit the bill so as to retain control over it, while he did not wish to cut off debate.

Mr. WOOD, while admitting that the bill as now reported was an improvement on the original bill of the House, criticised the details of some of the sections, and urged that the language should be more precise, so that it would be so clear, precise and definite, that there would be no misunderstanding its intent and purpose. But he regarded the Senate bill, though equally objectionable in principle, infinitely preferable to this, because its language was plain, simple and not to be misunderstood.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that Mr. WOOD should offer an amendment that would cover the whole case conclusively, namely: An amendment abolishing the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States, the Constitution of each of the Southern States, and the laws of each of them.

Mr. WOOD was afraid that his friend from Wisconsin was an old fogy, or he would have known that the Constitution of the United States had long become obsolete.

Mr. ELDRIDGE knew that very well, but he wanted it to be specifically stated, so that the gentleman from Ohio (BINGHAM) should have no more constitutional scruples on his mind.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke against the principles of the bill, and declared that bad as Ireland was, and great as were their oppressions, the wrongs and sufferings inflicted on the people of the South were tenfold worse.

Mr. KELLEY begged to say to the gentleman from Ireland (Mr. ROBINSON) that he (KELLEY) had yesterday introduced on the floor of the House an Irishman from North Carolina, who appealed to members of the House to wipe out every vestige of civil government in the South, and nine out of every ten Irishmen in the South were of the same opinion.

Mr. ROBINSON insinuated that the Irishman who would make such an appeal was a degenerate one. He would say that he was not an Irishman—but a British ——. He would let them fill up the blank. He did not know but that the learned gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLEY) was more Irish than he was himself; a degenerate Irishman like his North Carolina friend. He thought it would be found that that gentleman's name was O'KELLY, [laughter,] and he wished that some people could change their manners as they change their names. [Laughter.] A reference to Mr. KELLEY's position at the Mobile riot led to an interruption from that gentleman, who said that the riot was commenced by the gentleman's (Mr. ROBINSON's) friends.

Mr. ROBINSON said he threw back with entire scorn the gentleman's assertion. It was his (Mr. KELLEY's) friends who commenced it.

An allusion to the religious riots in Philadelphia again brought to his feet Mr. KELLEY, who said, that in those riots he had been bespattered with the blood of a policeman, by whose side he stood, in attempting quell those riots.

Mr. ROBINSON intimated that at that time KELLEY belonged to the Democratic Party. He had turned to the wrong side since, while he (ROBINSON) had also turned, but to the right side. In the course of his remarks he adverted to the New-Orleans riots, which he said were got up by the Republicans. But, including all those riots, there were more damnable, unnameable crimes committed since the war in Massachusetts or any other Northern district than there had been committed in North Carolina or South Carolina. He came back again to the Anti-Catholic riots in Philadelphia, and spoke of the burning of Catholic churches, and spitting in the faces of Sisters of Charity.

Mr. KELLEY said that he had acted as prosecuting attorney in Philadelphia at that time, and that no such incident as spitting in the face of a Sister of Charity had occurred.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made the question of order that all this talk about burning churches and insulting women was entirely irrelevant to the matter before the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. ROBINSON concluded by saying that he intended to offer an amendment applying the provisions of the bill to Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, in which latter State no Catholic was allowed to hold office.

The Speaker intimated that if that amendment were pending, the gentleman's remarks might be in order, but they were not now.

Mr. O'NEILL said that in the gentleman's (Mr. ROBINSON's) long rambling speech, he had omitted all reference to the draft riots in New-York, where men were murdered, stoned and hanged, and an orphan asylum burned by the rioters.

Mr. ROBINSON said he had intended to come to that and to show that an Irishman died there in an attempt to defend the flag of the country. Coming back to the matter before the House, he criticised the deterioration of Congress since the period when he himself was expelled from the floor as a newspaper correspondent, and when sausages ruled supreme. [Laughter.] Alluding to the impeachment question, he declared that after WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON, ANDREW JOHNSON would stand as the purest, ablest of American Presidents. The Impeachment Committee had pried into the secrets of the President's family circle, and had even examined the "scullion of the White House."

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, rose to a question of order. The weather was too warm to have to listen to such a rambling speech.

The Speaker reminded Mr. ROBINSON that the "scullion of the White House" had nothing to do with the bill under discussion.

Mr. ROBINSON abandoned that subject and referred to the next Presidential election, asserting that the Republicans would have to adopt the Democratic candidate, ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Laughter.] He also referred to HENRY WARD BEECHER's letter, written at Peekskill, which he characterized as a message from Heaven, which deserved to be written on tables of stone.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, made another point of order on the irrelevancy of the speech.

Mr. ROBINSON inquired whether a message from Heaven was not in order in this House?

The Speaker could not see what this bill had to do with an inscription on tables of stone. [Laughter.]

Mr. ROBINSON closed his remarks by an appeal in favor of humanity, kindness and charity to the people of the South, and by quoting and adapting the following from MOORE:

"Oh, would thou wert near me, my Southern brother,
I love thee as dear as the son of my mother."
"I am lonely and sad since the day that we parted,
My lips have the tone of a maid broken-hearted.
But, come; from the future fresh flowers we will gather,
And we'll sing the sweet songs of freedom together."

Mr. LOGAN got the floor and began to criticise severely the Democratic members who plead so earnestly for their Southern brethren. They might be the brethren of those gentlemen, but they were no brethren of his. [Applause.] Two Irishmen, meeting on opposite sides in the late war, the Union soldier asked the rebel why he was fighting on that side. "Arrah," said the rebel Irishman, "is not this the Dimmycratic side?" [Laughter.] He was afraid the gentleman from Brooklyn (ROBINSON) had not got beyond that yet. He maintained that the only way to reconstruct the rebel States was by military authority, and the only objection he had to the bill was that it did not declare that their State Governments had been destroyed by themselves; did not remove every State officer, whether elected or appointed by ANDREW JOHNSON, and place the State under the rule of military officers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired whether Mr. LOGAN would now yield to his amendment abolishing the Constitution?

Mr. LOGAN said he would yield to no man who was in favor of blotting out the Constitution of the United States. The bill approached his theory, but did not go so far as he would go. Referring to Mr. ROBINSON's allusion to Gen. GRANT for the next Presidency, he said if he were Gen. GRANT and wanted to be President, he would invite the gentleman quietly not to mention his name publicly any more. [Laughter.] That was not the way Presidents were made—by their enemies putting them in nomination; that was the way men were killed off in their chances for the Presidency. He could not say that that was the gentleman's object; but if he (ROBINSON) were a real friend of Gen. GRANT's, he would say to him: "Don't mention his name in connection with your organization for the Presidency. If you do, you will certainly kill him." There is no question about that. He thought it a remarkable thing to find a gentleman who was a friend of JEFFERSON DAVIS also a friend of Gen. GRANT.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested the name of HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that he did not suppose that HORACE GREELEY was the friend of Gen. GRANT; he was the friend of JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In the course of some criticism on members of the Democratic party, Mr. NIBLACK asked Mr. LOGAN whether he had not, in the Summer of 1861, after the rebellion had commenced, voted against expelling JNO B. CLARKE, of Missouri, from the House, for disloyalty.

Mr. LOGAN said be did not know whether he had or not, at all events there was no proof at that time of CLARKE being engaged in the rebellion, and he (Mr. NIBLACK) knew it.

Mr. NIBLACK said he was not then a member.

Mr. LOGAN begged pardon. He now recollected that that was the time the gentleman was beaten.

Mr. NIBLACK said he never was beaten. He did not run at that time.

Mr. LOGAN remarked that that was much the same thing. He had been accused in a penny whistle paper of Washington, of having been a rebel and having raised troops for the rebel army. He would say once for all, that the man who would herafter utter such a statement, would utter what he knew to be false, and would utter it intending to utter a falsehood.

Mr. NIBLACK intimated that the gentleman was fleeing when no man pursued.

Mr. LOGAN retorted that that was what Mr. NIBLACK did when he declined running for Congress. He knew why this mode of warfare had been resorted to against him since he left the ranks of the Democratic Party; it was because he had put more of their friends to the sword than almost any other man of his age in the army. [Applause.] Referring to the remarks about HORACE GREELEY, he said he had no sympathy with a man who went bail for JEFF. DAVIS. If it had been he who captured JEFFERSON DAVIS, he asserted, and Mr. GREELEY might publish it, there never would have been any trouble in trying JEFF. DAVIS, either in a civil or a military Court, except such a Court as he (LOGAN) might organize. He himself would have been the Court, and there would have been no JEFFERSON DAVIS to-day. He would to-day, if he had the power, hang JEFF. DAVIS and every one of his Cabinet officers. The only man in America who had nerve enough to execute traitors and usurpers was JUAREZ, and he was denounced for it. He had no sympathy with any such feeling.

The debate here closed at 3:30 o'clock, and Mr STEVENS moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. STEVENS did not avail himself of the privilege to close the debate, but called for the votes on the various amendments.

The amendment substituting the first section of the House bill for that of the Senate was adopted.

The amendment referring to the Attorney-General's decision was modified so as to read that "no District Commander or officer of the Board of Registration should be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and was agreed to.

All the other amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended goes back to the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive Communications as follows:

From the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of March 6, a statement of the number of officers of customs removed; the names of the new appointees, &c. Also as to the expenses of the collection of customs during the years 1865 and 1866.

From the Secretary of War transmitting in compliance with the resolution of the 5th of July, a report of the Adjutant-General relative to the execution and administration of the reconstruction acts.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 8th of July, a communication from the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, as to the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled spirits.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 9th of July, a report of the Paymaster-General, relative to the necessary further legislation to facilitate the payment of additional bounty. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The House, at 4:15, took a recess till 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 8 o'clock.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER, the Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House whether any and what additional appropriations were required, to carry out the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts.

HEIRS OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill providing that the widow, minor children, or parents in the order named, of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty.

The rules were suspended and the bill read three times and passed unanimously.

EXECUTIVE PRINTING.

Mr. ELA, of New-Hampshire, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce and have considered at this time a joint resolution construing the tenth section of the act of March 2, 1867, so as not to prevent the printing, in connection with the issue, transfer or assignment of Government bonds, or notes, or official envelopes, or confidential circulars used in the Executive Department by their own employes.

On a division there was no quorum present, the vote being 20 to 46.

Mr. DRIGGS moved a call of the House.

Negatived.

The vote on suspending the rules was then taken by tellers, and resulted—yeas 34; nays 41. No quorum.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved an adjournment.

Negatived.

Mr. DRIGGS moved a call of the House, and asked for the yeas and nays.

The roll having been called, showed that there were 99 members present—more than a quorum.

The question on suspending the rules was again taken by tellers, and resulted—yeas 37, nays 49. So the rules were not suspended.

The joint resolution was then by unanimous consent introduced and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

FORMS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. MILLER introduced a resolution for printing 10,000 copies of the forms of proceedings in bankruptcy. Referred to Committee on Printing.

The reference was subsequently, on motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, reconsidered, and the resolution was laid on the table.

ARMING THE MILITIA.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to provide for organizing, arming and diciplining the militia. Referred to Committee on Militia.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas for the appropriation of two millions and a half of dollars to aid in the construction of the levees on the Mississippi River.

Mr. SPALDING moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. INGERSOLL objected to its reception as purporting to come from the Legislature of the State of Arkansas.

Mr. FARNSWORTH expressed the hope that it would be received.

Mr. KELLEY, while opposed to receiving a communication from a body which did not exist since 1861, expressed himself in favor of a National Levee system.

Mr. DAWES referred Mr. KELLEY to his vote at last session for a bill declaring that the Government of the State of Arkansas should be a Provisional Government.

Mr. KELLEY replied, he was no more responsible for the phraseology of bills than he (DAWES) was. He voted so because he was acting with a body of men, not of angels. He denied having ever voted in such a way as to carry the impression that he believed there was any legal State Government in Arkansas, and he had uniformly and consistently held that there was no government in those rebel States, because they were no longer States.

Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested that this discussion as to the *status* of the rebel State Governments was unnecessary on the question of the mere reception of a respectful communication. It was a fact that there was a State there so called, and a *de facto* Legislature, which might meet and pass laws until it was set aside.

Mr. MORGAN asked Mr. KELLEY when did Arkansas cease to exist as a State.

Mr. KELLY replied that the State of Arkansas ceased to exist when her Legislature took the oath of the Southern Confederacy—1861.

Mr. Morgan referred to direct recognition by Congress of the State of Arkansas in various legislative measures subsequent to 1861.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The debate was interrupted to receive a message from the Senate announcing its disagreement to the House amendment to the Reconstruction Bill, and asking a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved that the House insist on its its disagreement, and agree to the Committee of Conference.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House recede from its disagreement. Negatived—31 to 69.

Mr. BOUTWELL's motion was then agreed to, and Messrs. STEVENS (Penn.,) BOUTWELL and HOLMAN were appointed the Committee of Conference on the part of the House.

ARKANSAS LEVEES.

The discussion in reference to the loyal status of Arkansas was resumed, Mr. KELLEY contending that the submission of the Constitutional Amendment to the people of the Southern States was unnecessary and improper.

Mr. NIBLACK reminded Mr. KELLEY that the Government of the State of Arkansas was reorganized under Mr. LINCOLN, and that neither the gentleman nor Congress protested against it.

Mr. KELLEY said he had protested against it and had argued the question with Mr. LINCOLN.

Without disposing of the question the House, at 9:15 P. M., adjourned.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Continuation of the Defence—Testimony of Detective Officers.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 12.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding, and the testimony for the defence was continued.

Detective J. A. W. Clarvoe, recalled and examined by Mr. Bradley: On April 15, after the arrival at the house of Mrs. Surratt, it was agreed that McDevitt and myself should enter the house; I rapped at the door, and a young man in his shirt sleeves, barefooted and hatless, opened the door; he gave his name as Lewis J. Weichman; I asked for John H. Surratt, and Weichman said John was not in town; I then asked for Mrs. Surratt, and Weichman rapped at Mrs. Surratt's door, and I asked Mrs. Surratt where John was, and she said she did not know.

Mr. Pierrepont objected to witness testifying to his conversation with Mrs. Surratt.

Mr. Bradley said Weichman had been asked as to the conversation, and this evidence was for the purpose of contradicting him.

Judge Fisher said the witness could be asked relative to any conversation testified to by Weichman, if the conversation occurred in Weichman's presence.

Witness—Weichman was standing by my side.

Mr. Pierrepont said Weichman was not asked whether Mrs. Surratt said anything about John's being in town.

The testimony of Weichman was referred to, and Mr. Bradley said they proposed to show that the conversation did not occur as detailed by Weichman.

Judge Fisher said witness could state what conversation he had with Weichman at the door, and also the conversation with Mrs. Surratt after searching the house.

Witness resumed—Weichman was standing by my side when Mrs. Surratt and I were conversing; I could hear what was said, and I suppose he could; witness had had a conversation with Mrs. Surratt before that.

The Court ruled that witness could not detail any conversation with Mrs. Surratt that took place prior to the search of the house.

The defence noted an exception.

Witness resumed—I asked Weichman if he belonged to the house, and he said he did, and I told him I must search his room; upon arriving at his room, I asked if a trunk in the room was his; he said it was; he then asked me what all this meant, and I asked him where he had been all night, and if he had not heard the President had been assassinated; Weichman replied, "My God, I see it all now;" I then pulled out an end of a pocket handkerchief saturated with blood, and said it was the President's blood; after awhile we came down stairs, and Weichman was with me; Weichman came down stairs behind me; Mrs. Surratt was standing in her room; I did not hear Weichman say to Mrs. Surratt, "What do you think—President Lincoln has been murdered;" on coming down stairs I had a conversation with Mrs. Surratt; Weichman followed me down, but I do not recollect whether Weichman was present at the conversation; when Weichman and I came down stairs McDevitt was there; the stairs run beside Mrs. Surratt's company; (?) while I was conversing I did not miss Weichman; I went to Mrs. Surratt and I told her to be particular about answering my questions; I asked her when she saw Booth; she said at two o'clock that day; she said she did not see John Surratt for two weeks; she said he was in Canada, and she had got a letter from him or heard from him that day; she asked me what the meaning of this was, and added that a great many mothers did not know where their sons were; I then went up stairs and rapped, and heard a female voice inside, and at that John Hollohan came out of the adjoining room and asked me what had happened; and when I informed him I was much surprised; I then went further up stairs to the top of the house, and at a room which Hollohan said was a servant's room; there was no one in that room; I then went to the young ladies' room and searched that; there was no colored woman there; I then went down stairs into the basement; going down the stairway I met Lieut. Skippen, and at the door of the kitchen I met a colored woman, and asked her for John Surratt; she said she had not seen Surratt for two weeks; I then went up stairs, and after a search left the house; I saw Weichman the next morning at 10 o'clock in front of our office; Hollohan was with him; when Weichman opened the door on the morning referred to, I did not say "I came to search the house;" the next morning I went to Surrattsville and saw John M. Lloyd.

Q.—State what passed between you and Lloyd?

Mr. Pierrepont objected.

Mr. Bradley said they had certainly laid the foundation to contradict the testimony of John M. Lloyd.

Lloyd's testimony was read.

Question—Did Lloyd tell you he knew nothing of the circumstances?

Witness—Circumstances of what?

Mr. Bradley—You read Harold's name in Lloyd's testimony.

Witness—I said nothing to Lloyd about Harold; there was nothing said to Lloyd about money or getting rich; I saw Lloyd standing on his porch, and I asked him if he had heard anything, and he said he heard the President was shot; I asked him when he heard this, and he said early in the morning, and that some soldiers told him; I asked him it he knew who did it, and he said "a man named something like Boose, a circus actor;" he denied that any men had passed there; he said they could not have passed for he had been up all night; I told Lloyd if he would put me on the trail he was a made man and so was I; he called God to witness that he did not know the men, and that they had not passed; meanwhile Bigley came up; I returned to Washington on the Monday afterward at two o'clock A. M.; and we prepared to go to Canada; I went to Philadelphia and returned with a prisoner; I then started for Canada to seek McDevitt, but could not find him, and I returned here and went again to Canada; I was summoned by a telegram from McDevitt; I started to Canada partly for the purpose of getting Weichman and Hollohan back into the States.

Mr. Merrick said Weichman had testified that he was not under arrest and he proposed to show that Clarvoe was offered a reward to bring Weichman back.

Objected to, as it contradicted nothing, and objection was sustained.

Witness resumed—On the morning of April 17 I went to Weichman's room with Weichman, and we found two handkerchiefs with Surratt's name on; I told Weichman to take possession of them and we might need him; (handkerchief exhibited;) I could not identify the handkerchief; don't know if it had a name on.

Cross-examined—Witness is a detective; Hollohan told witness he went to bed that night about nine o'clock.

The witness here drew a diagram on paper of the room in which Mrs. Hollohan was, and of the room in which the servants were when witness went or looked in that night.

Witness—Didn't go out of Mrs. Hollohan's room to the servant's on the same floor; one room was over the other; it was about three o'clock in the morning; no person was in the bed covered up, because the cover was turned back and the bed was tumbled; no one was in it when witness was in the room; we were back at our office by a little after three in the morning; saw a colored servant on the ground floor; witness had a candle and the house was also lighted up; the colored girl had on a slate-colored calico dress, open in the bosom; don't know how old she was, probably twenty-five or thirty; don't know her name, and don't know whether witness has ever seen her since or not; went to Canada to find John Surratt; Mrs. Surratt said he was there; she asked what the officers meant when they asked where John was, and witness told her to answer the question; she replied that there were many mothers who didn't know where their sons were; saw Lloyd before twelve o'clock on Saturday, the morning after the murder; witness thinks he tried to mislead the officers as to the proper route to be taken; he told witness they hadn't passed there, and couldn't without his knowing it, as he had been up all night; he said he had heard about the matter from soldiers; that it was done by a man named Boose, a circus actor; witness told him his experience as an officer would suggest to him that these men were bound to be caught, and if he would tell what he knew he was a made man, and so was witness; witness has since received information from which he believes that Lloyd put him off on the wrong track; witness went to Mrs. Surratt's with Hollohan to get the clothes, and saw him get the handkerchief and other clothes; saw Surratt's name on one of the handkerchiefs, and told Hollohan to hold on to it as it might be wanted; went to Canada with Hollohan; talked with him about the handkerchief; he told witness he had lost it in some depot; don't remember what depot it was.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness don't know that he has seen the colored woman he saw at Mrs. Surratt's since then, but thought Susan Jackson, who testified here, looked like her.

James A. McDevitt, sworn: Witness is a detective officer; on the night of April 14, 1865, took steps to arrest the murderers of the President; went to Mrs. Surratt's with Clarvoe and a number of other officers; the bell was rung, and a lady put her head out of the window and asked what was wanted; she was told, and immediately the door was opened by Mr. Weichman; he was in his shirt sleeves and stocking-feet; a shawl covered with mud was lying there; asked for Surratt, and was told he was not at home; Weichman said the shawl was one he had used to go to Surrattsville with Mrs. Surratt that day; witness went to Mrs. Surratt's room, and she was asked where her son was, and she replied she had not seen him since the fall of Richmond; witness then went to Hollohan's room in company with Clarvoe, witness thinks, and Hollohan said his daughter was in the adjoining room; witness thinks Clarvoe and Weichman were present; she said she had a letter from her son about two weeks before, and told some one to go and find the letter for witness, which she said was somewhere about the house; it was searched for but not found; went toward the kitchen door and there saw two colored females; one appeared to be darker than the other; the question was asked was John Surratt about the house, and one of the colored women said: "Do you mean Mrs. Surratt's son—I have not seen him for two weeks;" witness can't swear that he has seen her since; after the house was searched witness searched the stable; after the search was over witness ordered Weichman and Hollohan to report at the office of witness on the next morning at nine o'clock; witness told Weichman he could consider himself under arrest; I took him to Canada.

The witness was then cross-examined.

Mr. Pierrepont handed the witness an order before offered, which witness said was not correct, but said he had the original in his pocket which he was ordered to read.

The witness did so.

Witness resuming, said—Under that order witness, Weichman and others went to Canada together; witness was not with Weichman all the time there; we went to Quebec with Bigley, and witness don't think he saw him again until he got back to New-York; he then came on to Washington with witness; at Mrs. Surratt's, while searching for the letter, some one had a candle—thinks it was Clarvoe; it was sufficiently light to enable witness to see that the two females at the kitchen door were colored; did not notice them particularly.

Mr. Pierrepont here read a portion of witness' testimony at the conspiracy trial, to refresh his memory about Weichman, and witness said the extract was correct.

Witness, resuming, said his statement on the former trial was all correct. When Susan Jackson was here the other day witness came in and staid near by; witness afterward talked with her.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness could not swear she was the same woman; witness talked with Mrs. Surratt.

By Mr. Bradley—The two order, differ in the spelling of Hollohan's name; witness dictated the original order, and Hollohan and Weichman were put in as detective officers, because witness thought they would have trouble on the road unless they were all represented as officers.

Lieut. Charles Skippen, sworn: Was at Surratt's house on the night in question with Officers McDevitt and Clarvoe; saw two colored women there in the basement; heard the detective ask of one of them when she last saw John Surratt; witness understood her to say she had not seen him for several days; would not know the woman should he see her now.

Dr. E. H. Wyvill, sworn; Witness resides in Prince George County, Md.; witness knew Mrs. Surratt; never drove two horses or any kind of horse home from Mrs. Surratt's house in the country; witness was never at Mrs. Surratt's house in his life; when in town witness kept his horses at Howard's stable; witness did not see Mrs. Surratt in the country in March, 1865; the last time the witness ever saw John Surratt in the country was in December, 1864, or January, 1865; never saw John Surratt with horses in the country: used to tend market here and was here perhaps every week.

Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, recalled: Witness occupied Mrs. Surratt's room and slept with her; it was the room back of the parlor: remembers the night of the assassination; did not see John Surratt about the house that day; he was home about two weeks before that, and witness met him in the parlor; Weichman and Mrs. Surratt and others were there; witness was in the parlor, and Mrs. Surratt asked witness to go down and see if she could not get something for John for supper; when supper was ready Miss Surratt and John came down together; the colored woman came the week John was gone; she came in during supper and Mrs. Surratt said to her, "This is my son John; don't you think he looks like Annie? John was not at the house the night of the assassination, and he took no supper there that night; witness used to see Atzerodt at the house; he was a good deal in Weichman's company; he used to wear Weichman's clothes; witness knew a man used to who come there named Wood; he never passed at the house as Payne; witness first knew him as Payne at the conspiracy trial; he was introduced to witness by Weichman; he was introduced as Mr. Wood, and never as Mr. Payne; witness thinks Mr. David Barry drove home the horses that John went away with on the 25th of March, 1865, and witness took a walk with Mrs. Surratt and others when Mrs. Surratt stopped at the Herndon House; don't know who she stopped to see; Annie Surratt was along with them; don't know that she called to see Payne; Mrs. Surratt, witness, Miss Annie, Weichman and Miss Jackson went to St. Patrick's to church, and on returning Mrs. Surratt and Annie went in and the rest of the party went on, but did not leave the street or square the Herndon House is on before they came out; was at supper at Mrs. Surratt's the night of the assassination; this was after Mrs. Surratt had got home from Surrattsville; during supper witness heard footsteps going up the stairs; her bell was rung, and the footsteps came up and did not go into the parlor; Miss Annie Surratt answered the bell; Mrs. Surratt didn't leave the supper table during supper; witness, Miss Jenkins and Miss Annie were in the dining-room until Mrs. Surratt and Weichman were eating supper, after they got back from the country.

Here the examination of this witness was suspended for the present, and at 12:35 P. M. the Court took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling, the examination of Miss Honora Fitzpatrick was continued. On Thursday morning preceding the assassination, the witness and Mrs. Surratt went to St. Patrick's Church early in the morning to confession and communion; on Friday night, after supper, all went to the parlor, except Miss Annie, who was not well and went to bed; in the parlor those present talked generally; Weichman remained some time: witness and Miss Jenkins were teasing him; after about an hour he retired, leaving witness, Miss Jenkins and Mrs. Surratt in the parlor together; witness did not leave the room during that time; Mrs. Surratt acted as usual; didn't appear to be excited; she didn't walk up and down the room with her head in her hands and ask Weichman to pray for her intention; neither did Weichman reply that he didn't pray for people's intentions unless he knew what they were; witness and Miss Jenkins didn't bid him good night at his room door; at about two o'clock in the morning witness was aroused by the night bell; witness got up, and Weichman came to the room door and said the detectives were in the house and wanted to search her room; Mrs. Surratt replied to "wait a moment and she would get up," which she did, and Mr. McDevitt came to the door and bowed and said he wanted to search the rooms; witness was at breakfast next morning; Miss Annie was late coming in; Weichman, Hollohan, Mrs. Hollohan and Miss Jenkins were at breakfast.

Q.—Did you hear Miss Annie say the death of Lin-

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Outside the Building—The Creche Sainte-Marie—The Sanitary Commission.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25, 1867.

In a quiet harbor of that strange and murmuring ocean of nationalities called the Park stands a modest little gabled dwelling, surrounded by flowers—as indeed is everything—and looking fresh and young and pleasant. In its vicinity are gorgeous temples and structures that flash their gilded pride in the sun, and within sight is the grand entrance where, beneath a canopy of velvet and golden bees, and amidst the fluttering of innumerable pennants, royalty treads its slow and irksome way towards the active cells of commerce. It is a very small personality in such an august throng, and it is not wonderful that nine out of ten pass it by without care or consideration. Yet it is here that one of the best pulses of humanity can be touched. There are anomalies without end in every part of the Exposition. We see with no trouble the effort that the century has made in all the appliances that are needed for destroying life. There are cannons of enormous size that exhibit the most wonderful skill of construction and look as beautiful as the interior of a lady's watch. But it is not of these that I purpose writing to-day. It is of the cradle and the ambulance, the simple means of nursing and cherishing life, not of destroying it. The little house to which I have referred is called the "Crèche Sanite-Marie," and is intended for the accommodation of twenty children. They are the children of poor people whose mothers are compelled to seek their livelihood away from their homes, and they average from fifteen days to three years old. Let us pause for a few minutes in this fresh and healthful place. NAPOLEON cherished little children, because in the end they became soldiers. But there is a better reason for loving them, and although eighteen hundred years have elapsed since it was given, it is grateful to know that in the crush and clamor of a World's Exposition it has not been forgotten.

The creation of the crèche (the word means crib—but the English word lacks strength and definiteness,) dates from the year 1844, and was initiated by the benevolent M. MARBEAU, who is still one of its principal promoters. Its aims are to procure for the children of poor workwomen who have to leave their homes in order to make a living, pure air, healthy and sufficient food, a suitable temperature, cleanliness, and uninterrupted attention; to give to the mother full freedom of her time, and enable her to pursue her labors without distress of mind or uneasiness. Let us see how this is done. The crèche in the Exposition covers a superficial space of 100 metres. I cost 5,000 francs to build, and the materials amounted to 1,500 francs more. The largest apartment contains in the centre a flattened oblong arrangement of little arm-chairs, ordinary seats, and a ring, or fence, running all round, about the height of a two-year-old child. There is a table in the centre, and on this are placed toys and objects that are interesting to children. The youngsters are fixed in their little chairs, or clamber round the railing with the greatest glee. The arrangement is so simple that a single attendant can supply the wants of a dozen children. Indeed, the latter are so pleased to find themselves in the company of other children that they need but little care, save for the ordinary wants of nature. For a crèche of twenty children, like that I am describing, it is only necessary to have a superintendent and two nurses. Around the arrangement I have mentioned are several cradles, and in adjacent departments are wardrobes, wash-room, drying-room, baths, kitchen, saloon for the mothers, linen closet and toilette. Outside there is a little garden, with toy carts, perambulators, &c. This tiny establishment is managed according to the following rules: It is open from 5½ in the morning until 8½ o'clock at night, and is closed on Sundays and *fête* days. Only those children whose mothers are poor and well-conducted, and work away from home are admitted. It is necessary that the child should not be sick, and that it be vaccinated. The fact of birth and the certificate of vaccination must be deposited with the Secretary. The mother brings the child properly wrapped up, and visits the crèche during her meal hours to suckle it. She leaves sufficient linen for the day, and at night calls for the child and takes it home. Everything else that the child needs, in the way of food, &c., is supplied by the crèche, and for this and the attendance is charged the sum of four cents, or twenty centimes, per day. Where there are two children, the sum is reduced to six cents, or thirty centimes for both. It will be inquired, how can the wages of the nurses be included in this ridiculously small sum. The nurses that are needed for children, it must be remembered, are plentiful. They are selected from the same class as the mothers who are succored—poor charwomen, whose pittances are small indeed. In some cases they have a child or two of their own in the crèche. Their wages is fixed at 1 franc 25 centimes per day, and it is strictly forbidden that they receive any further remuneration, under any form or pretext whatsoever. A doctor visits the crèche daily, and inscribes his observations and prescriptions in a register prepared for the purpose. The medicines are furnished gratuitously.

It will be seen that much of the expense of the crèche falls upon the benevolence of the community, but in the aggregate it is so small, and the benefit so vast, that it hardly deserves to be considered. During the existence of the institution in Paris no fewer than forty thousand children have been taken in hand, the stay of each averaging a hundred days. The happiness and joy of the mothers when they come to give nourishment to the little ones can be imagined. They find them crowing and chuckling, and playing with toys in all the happiness of childhood, brightness and plenty. To embrace them with a swelling heart, to press once more against their bosom the object of all their solicitude—the only object perhaps that gives them a single ray of pure, holy pleasure in all the vast unheeding world—and then with lighter step and stronger purpose to return to their labors—these are what the poor women in this City of Paris can purchase for the sum of four cents a day. At home the child would consume one-half its mother's income, and then be badly tended. In the crèche it is not worse off than the child of the rich. Let me conclude this subject, which I trust may favorably impress some benevolent mind in America, with the order of a day's proceedings. At 6 o'clock A. M. the air of the establishment has been entirely renewed and brought to the proper temperature in readiness for the first infant; at 8 o'clock the mothers visit their children, feed them and place them in the cradles or the toy place, (*pouponnière*;) at 12 they are again fed, and afterward put to sleep; at 2 o'clock they are washed and dressed thoroughly, placed in the toy-place for amusement, or make a promenade in the garden according to the weather; at 4 o'clock bread and butter, pap, &c.; at 6 o'clock preparations for departure; at 8 o'clock all gone, and the place handed over to the cleaning people.

And now of the ambulance.

In a recent letter I made a passing reference to Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS in connection with his efforts on behalf of the Sanitary Commission. It is gratifying to know that they have been crowned with complete success, so far as the mark of approval of the Exposition could make them so. A "Grand Prix" has been awarded to Dr. EVANS, but will revert to the Commission itself, in consequence of the doctor's position as a United States Commissioner placing him *hors de concours*. The collection, however, was made entirely at his individual cost, and is in every way remarkable. It is probably the most valuable and extensive collection in existence. For consultation and illustration, it is almost invaluable, and the method and clearness of its arrangement gives it even additional importance to the military engineer and inquirer. We have seen too much of the real thing at home to render any detailed description of the apparatus of value to the reader. But of late years the subject of sanitary reform has taken a wide humanitarian sweep, and it is not out of place to briefly review what has been done. In doing so I shall not hesitate to borrow from the material which Dr. EVANS has very liberally placed at the disposition of the public.

The prodigious development recently given to the destructive side of warfare; the introduction of breech-loaders, and needle-guns, and rifled cannon, have necessarily aggravated the horrors of the field of battle, and rendered more terrible than ever the plague of war, sufficiently terrible at all times. Perhaps, from these causes war may become impossible; we know already that it must be short. However pleasantly philosophy may deal with the fancy, philanthropy must meet and confront the fact. The great American conflict directed, with pathetic unanimity, the attention of a nation to the possibility of doing something more for the wounded, the dispairing and the dying than had yet been attempted. The beautiful and disinterested devotion of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE in the Crimean war was fresh in every mind, and had undoubtedly a powerful influence on the kindly tendency of the age. The Grand Duchess HELENE PAULOWNA, of Russia, undertook, during the same campaign that brought Miss NIGHTINGALE into notice, an admirable work of charity in founding a system of ambulances and hospital assistance, which rendered excellent assistance to suffering humanity. Through her instrumentality no fewer than 300 persons of her own sex were forwarded to points where their activity could be of service. The presence of these angels of compassion was always in itself a consolation, and the novelty again turned the public mind to a subject of such vital interest. It was renewed in 1859 during the campaign in Italy, where for a time a noble enthusiasm supplied the place of discipline. Dr. EVANS relates that at Milan the ladies of the most aristocratic families sent more than five hundred of their equipages to the railway station, filled with beds and bedding, to receive the wounded and transport them to comfortable quarters which had been prepared for them. But enthusiasm is not sufficient for a work which perseverance and organization can alone perfectly accomplish. The institution of the United States Sanitary Commission marks a new epoch in the military history of the world. It was, says Dr. EVANS, the grandest act that humanity has every meditated and accomplished. Men who theretofore were wrapt up completely in their business found time in abundance to consecrate to the duties of a generous patriotism and a noble philanthropy; women were no longer absorbed in a frivolous round of visits and parties. Everyone was more or less busied in preparing a multitude of objects for the Sanitary Commission, at least at such times as they were not in the hospitals seated by the side of the sick or wounded.

The ever-widening circles of humanity soon spread beyond the limits of the United States. In Europe the attention of the public was vividly directed to the subject. It was thus that in the recent conflicts between Denmark and Germany and Prussia and Austria, relief committees, regularly organized after the exact model of those in the United States, rendered the greatest possible service. A few words will suffice to indicate the practical form which has now been given to the good work. The first movement took place at Geneva, and the honor of its inception belongs to M. J. HENRY DUNANT, whose generous efforts in the establishment of a hospital corps during the Italian war have given him a European reputation. On the first of September, 1863, the Société d'utilité Publique de Genève addressed a circular to various Governments, to the best known philanthropists, and to the principal military officers, to ask their cooperation, and to invite them to an international conference to be held at Geneva. The end of the projected reunion was to "consider the best means to be employed for remedying the insufficiency of sanitary service among armies while in campaign."

The project was warmly received. On the 26th of October, 1863, delegates from the following countries met:—Russia, Austria, Prussia and the principal German States, France, England, Spain, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland. A plan of organization was definitely agreed to. Before the adjournment a series of very important resolutions had been adopted. They were based on the following recommendation: "That neutrality ought to be proclaimed in time of war, by the belligerents, for all hospitals and ambulances, and that the same ought to prevail in the most complete manner for all officials connected with the Sanitary Commission, for the hospital volunteers, for the inhabitants who render assistance to the wounded and for the wounded themselves."

The action of the Conference of Geneva received the approbation of many Governments, and, thus encouraged to further action, a second session was organized. It was held as before in the town of Geneva, and took place on the 8th of August, 1864, when a series of resolutions were passed, the gist of which was, as above, that in time of war the hospitals, the ambulances and all the *personnel* engaged in their attendance and superintendance be declared neutral and respected by all parties as such. Twelve of the most influential Governments of Europe have signed this humane treaty, and at the forthcoming meeting, in the Fall of the present year, I doubt not that a plan will be evolved whereby the whole machinery of the Sanitary Commissions of the Continent may be instantly directed to any point where hostilities may be prevailing without regard to the nationalities of the contestants, and without fear of opposition from either army. It will be interesting to the millions who took part in the good work during our own struggle to know that their example has been so diligently followed, and it must be remembered that without the coöperation of the millions nothing can indeed be accomplished. The exigencies of war are so sudden, so unexpected, and so terrible; they are characterized by novelties so exceptional, that with all the good will in the world, and the almost inexhaustible resources of Governments, they cannot be anticipated and averted. There must always be wants which the people alone can supply. May the people of Europe imitate the example of their brothers and sisters on the other side of the Atlantic as cheerfully as they have the more official action of the Sanitary Commission.

Although not entirely within the scope of these letters, and belonging, indeed, rather to my colleague than to myself, I venture from old associations to give you the particulars of a new enterprise which will shortly be inaugurated in your City, under the auspices of Mr. H. L. BATEMAN. This time it is neither concert nor drama, but opera; and of the latter kind not serious opera nor opera comique, but that peculiarly French hybrid known as Opera-Bouffe. You have all heard, more or less, of OFFENBACH. He is the head and front of this particular kind of offending. In conspiracy with one or two literary men he produces every few months a work in three or four acts, the extravagance and buffoonery of which are only restrained by an undeniable vein of brilliancy. Paris has chuckled, laughed, and grown fat and furious over these amusing productions, and the Opera-Bouffe is much an institution to-day as the Theatre Français—solemn and classic retreat of all the old pigtails. There is no escaping the echo of this man OFFENBACH. He is the parent of innumerable quadrilles, and is intimately related to a whole generation of polkas and waltzes. If you are disturbed at night time by a jovial crew returning to their homes, you may rest assured that the song which they are blithely murdering is by OFFENBACH; if the lady of your affection (provided you have got an affection left, or to put it more mildly,—a lady) looks at you archly in the face, and hums a little tune, you may depend upon it that it is "Dites-lui;" yes, she is saying

"Dites-lui que g'en perds la tête!
Dites-lui qu'il m'occupe tant,
Le brigand!"

only you may not happen to be the brigand! Well, Mr. BATEMAN has resolved to introduce OFFENBACH to an American public. I say introduce, because the feeble attempt that was made to play one of his operas at the French Theatre last season cannot be considered an introduction. For this purpose Mr. BATEMAN has engaged a company composed of the following artists: Mlles. TOSTI, ISABELLE ARMAND, MARGUERITE, MATHILDE, Messrs. GUFFROY, LAGRIFFONT, BENEDICK, JULIEN, LEDUC, DUCHESNE and VALTER. These names are not known to me, but I am assured that they enjoy an enviable reputation, and that they are especially associated with OFFENBACH's works. The music and orchestral parts are obtained directly from the composer himself, and the wardrobe is now being made in Paris by the original costumers. The operas to be represented embrace the best of OFFENBACH's recent productions: "Orphée aux Enfers," "La Grande Duchesse de Geroldstein," "La Barbebleu," and "La Belle Hélène." Either of these would suffice for an entire season at the Variétés, where the "Grand Duchesse" is now in the commencement of her career. She made her appearance on the 12th April, before an astonished and delighted audience. If even now, when the weather is hot and the theatre most uncomfortable, you desire to be present at her receptions it is necessary to apply many days in advance. Mr. BATEMAN has engaged a complete chorus and the elements of an orchestra, together with a conductor and a stage manager. He has also engaged a passage by the *Scotia*—but this is for himself.

C. B. S.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Sheffield Outrages—Progress of the Reform Bill—The Trouble with Abyssinia—Big Guns—Amusements in London.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 29, 1867.

Returning to London for a little business and a little rest from the fatigues and interests and excitements of Paris, with a larger train of pleasure voyagers than I ever saw before cross the channel, I dive at once into all the curious peculiarities of English life, so different from that of the continent—so different from that of all the world beside. I almost shrink from writing of the actual sensation of the day in England—the revelations made and daily making before the Royal Commission sitting at Sheffield to investigate the operations of the trade societies. But I do not see how I can pass them over. To the credit of England one universal feeling of horror has been produced by these revelations; or, if there is any exception, it is in Sheffield and the Trades Unions in which outrage and murder have been a common custom, and have come to be considered matters of course.

Witnesses, examined under oath at Sheffield, have sworn that they were hired by the officers of the Trades Unions to blow up shops and houses with gunpowder, to maim workmen, and in some cases to murder them. The treasurer of the largest Trades Union, perhaps, in England, has testified under oath that he hired men to murder, and paid them for their bloody work. The officers and committees, while repudiating and denouncing these outrages in public, were encouraging, ordering and paying for them in secret. These confessed murderers cannot be brought to trial and punished, because the act of Parliament authorizing the Commission of Inquiry, screens the witnesses and those whom they accuse. One of the witnesses, a confessed murderer, was a week or more in prison before he would consent to testify, and then he fainted twice in giving his evidence.

The London trade societies, which have taken so noisy a part in the Reform demonstrations, now loudly repudiate Sheffield and its Thugs; but they made Sheffield their own headquarters and elected the head criminal their Treasurer. Besides, the Sheffield men, of late, as formerly in Manchester and Glasgow, have only carried out the principles of the Unions to their logical results. Force is used everywhere—more or less, as needed—to compel artisans to conform to the rules of the trade. Where rattening will suffice, they ratten—steal a man's tools and stop his work. They plant sentries to warn men off, and flog them if they are obstinate. They trample on drying bricks and mix pins and needles in the clay, to give the workmen the lockjaw. They smash machinery, or blow it up with gunpowder. They maim—they murder. It is a regular gradation. The leading Thug at Sheffield justified the use of violence, when it was denounced by Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., by an *argumentum ad hominem*, addressed to the Radicals generally. The Trades Unions, he said, had the same right to flog seceding members into subjection, that the American Union had to flog back into the Union the seceding States. I am not aware that Mr. HUGHES gave a satisfactory answer to this logic, but the people and Parliament of England will find some way of dealing with it. If there is any political principle vital in England, it is free trade; and the whole Trade Union system is one of vigorous and unscrupulous protection; protection against foreigners, machinery, competition, and even of one town and one trade against another. A builder cannot use stone cut by machinery, or wood finished in another district. If the stone is cut, men must be paid for idling over it, or it must be spoilt and cut over. The trade societies boast their numbers and their organizations; but the public, with the horror inspired by the recent revelations, will be too strong for them. If not, foreign machinery will do the work of England. Bricks, stone, houses, clothing, as well as locomotives, will be imported. A restrictive system, which is giving way in China and Japan, cannot be supported in a country devoted to free trade principles.

The Reform Bill has gone along just as I foresaw it would. It is all but ready for the third reading. The only opposition I see to it is that of Mr. BRIGHT, who has become conservative, and fears it has gone too far, making the suffrage in English boroughs, he says broader or lower than in the Northern States of America—admitting more of the uneducated and untrustworthy. That is so. It is only in the South that a great mass of ignorance has been intrusted with the functions of Government, which can be compared with that of the lower strata of English voters. But here comes another trouble. It is not at all clear that the lowest class here are the most dangerous. The men concerned in and identified with the thuggery of the Trades Unions are the *elite* of the artisans, the very class held up as the cream of our body politic; the men to be emancipated and enfranchised above all others. Suppose they turn round now and apply Trades Union principles and discipline to politics, and order their hundreds of thousands to vote as their committees shall dictate, under pain of rattening, maiming, blowing up or shooting with revolvers!

With all her desire for peace, England is likely to be soon engaged in war with a troublesome if not formidable Power, Abyssinia. For four years the Emperor THEODORE has held an English Consul, two missionaries and two or three other Englishmen prisoners, sometimes loaded with chains, always dreading death. Messages, presents, negotiations have not procured their release. There is now an agitation, begun by the experienced diplomatist, Mr. HENRY BULWER, and kept up by the journals, in favor of a military expedition to compel the Imperial savage to restore his prisoners. The prestige of England is suffering in all the East. A Government that cannot protect its Consuls cannot be of much account. England holds India purely by the terror of force. When this terror vanishes, the Indian Empire is lost. Englishmen could not do much in Africa, but an Indian army might be sent there to put down THEODORE and release the prisoners. There are, however, some difficulties. It would cost some millions—the expedition might fail—worst of all, the Emperor THEODORE, at the first intimation of such a project, might defeat it by killing his prisoners. And then "the beginning of strife is like the letting out of water."

The plan for a review in Hyde Park calls out new criticisms upon the organization of the army. It is possible to collect 20,000, perhaps 30,000 troops from these barracks, and bring them by rail to Hyde Park, but totally impossible, it is said, to place the same number in the field and maintain them in an enemy's country. France can send a hundred or two hundred thousand men into the field, with every provision for their comfort, at a week's notice. In fact, the whole French Army is ready any day for the *en avant!* We have seen how rapidly and how efficiently Prussia can move. Now, in England the regular course of things is, first, a great and shameful disaster; a storm of the Press; a breakdown of a ministry; removal of Generals for incompetency in higher quarters, a rally, great sacrifices, and a pulling through somehow; perhaps an ally to help them out of their difficulty—and all for the want of some decent organization to begin with. It is not for the want of inquiry that this organization is lacking. They have been at work at it for twelve years. In that time there has been, in connection with military affairs, 17 Royal Commissions, 18 select Committees of the House of Commons, 19 Committees of officers connected with the War Office, and 35 Committees of army officers. The result of all this investigation so far is nil. Nothing has been done—I do not see that anything has ever been determined upon. An officer gave a lecture the other night upon the British uniform, which he examined and condemned, piece by piece, as the worst in the world. So far so good—but he may go on proving it for twenty years to come, and nothing will be done to reform it. There is no lack of experiments. A 15-inch Rodman gun has been brought from Boston, and the Woolwich authorities are firing it with beautiful results, with American and English powder, but will they adopt it? That does not follow at all. After years of experiments they are disputing about the best plates and backing for iron-clads, and the experiments at Vincennes, in which French guns pierced English targets are by no means assuring. And this is the nation that calls itself *practical!*

Speaking of guns, I chanced the other day, in the Paris Exposition, among the antiquities, upon some artillery of the middle of the eighteenth century, in the Danish department, and was not a little surprised to find not only rifled cannon of that period but breech-loaders. I wonder if they had them in Nineveh, or if Noah's ark was a steam propeller.

London is improving in music greatly. A night or two ago, wishing to show an American friend a little of life in London, I took him to see BROUGH's burlesque of "Pigmaleon" at the Strand, in which Miss ADAH SWANBOROUGH combines Venus and the muses, and then, on the way home to a music hall, where an orchestra of sixty musicians gave us the overture to Zampa with a spirit and precision that would have done honor to any opera house in Europe. There was a vocal selection with an efficient chorus, followed by a grand ballet with one hundred dancers. Three ballets are given every evening, besides all the music, at a minimum cost of sixpence admission. Here is the bill of fare in brief of this remarkable establishment: "Three ballets, two hundred dancers, sixty instrumentalists, singers, acrobats, mimics, pictures, latest telegrams, saloons, supper rooms, evening papers, ten orchestral pieces every night." You could scarcely expect the manager of a music hall to do much more for you.

There is another matter connected with Ireland, to which I adverted some time ago—the treatment of Fenian prisoners. The complaints and charges have been investigated, and I am glad to know that they appear to have had no foundation. The men have been treated like other convicts, no better and no worse, but certainly with no special or extraordinary inhumanity. Penal servitude is not a bed of roses, but I think men who believe themselves in the right may bear it. It seems that all the complaints have come from one prisoner, O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Mr. HOME-LYON, whose adoption by a Spiritualist old lady I have heretofore noticed, is in difficulties. Being absent at Malvern for his health, Mrs. LYON seems to have been influenced, by the revelations of a medium, to withdraw her maternal adoption, and demand the return of the money she had given him; the medium declaring that HOME had been influenced by a familiar spirit, and that his friends were swindlers. He was even sent to the White Cross-street Prison, but released by the intervention of his friends, next morning.

Poor Mrs. LYON has evidently been sadly abused in this matter by interested parties. She openly and freely adopted HOME, who took her name and lived with her as her son. She gave him, at different times, some £30,000; and, but for the remonstrances or advice of Mr. HOME's solicitor, would have made over to him her entire property. The matter has been thrown into chancery, but, unless she can prove the familiar spirit, she can scarcely go back from her entirely voluntary gifts. She may be decided to be insane, and in that way her relatives may recover the property. But Mr. HOME has friends who will defend his character and their own, having much more than money at stake, and the case bids fair to be one of the most curious on record.

I see in the papers an announcement of the death of the Countess of Gifford, formerly Lady DUFFERIN. Few Americans will probably recognize her by these titles, but as the grand-daughter of SHERIDAN, the sister of Hon. Mrs. NORTON, and the author of one of the most pathetic and popular songs in the language, the "Irish Emigrant's Lament," her name and memory will be dear to millions.

MONADNOCK.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Continuation of the Boston Sherry Cases.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 10, 1837.

The examination into the sherry wine cases for the purpose of proving an alleged fraud on the United States Government, was continued in the District Court to-day, Judge LOWELL on the bench.

The letters from LA CARE & ECHECOPA,R the Cadiz merchants, to B. C. CLARK & Co., agents, were read. They elicited nothing very material to the case, excepting that one of them expressed the wish that an effort might be made by their agents in this country to have the Government fix a permanent simple duty on wines, and thus avoid the fluctuations in price incident to the *ad valorem* duty. The examination of B. C. CLARK, claimant, was then continued. After making some corrections in his computations yesterday in relation to the net proceeds of invoiced wine, in cases of leakage, and of the market price in gold of sherry in 1865 and 1866, he said he had known the wine to sell as low as sixty-five cents in gold. The market price in New-York during that time was from seventy cents to one dollar and ten cents. On the cross-examination Mr. CLARK said he was informed of the profits of imports and exports. He did not think the profit of sixty per cent. enormous. His own profits had varied from five to two hundred per cent. Speaking of insurance of goods, he said that in many cases it was highly necessary to insure for double the value of the goods. This was the custom on State-street. All his cargoes had been appraised by the United States authorities for years. In relation to the *Mariner's* cargo he said that all his books and papers were seized before the arrival of that vessel, which was in August, and was entered with the *Heidtman*. In March following he was informed by the Custom-house officers that fraud existed in the matter of the wine invoiced to his house, and the books were examined. About five months were consumed in investigating all the circumstances connected with the case, all parties interested having been informed of the action of the authorities. He was satisfied that the valuation was a fair one, and gave a bond in $22,000 for the goods comprising the two cargoes. After informing Messrs. LA CARE and ECHECOPAR of what had occurred they sent several cargoes, all of which that were entered were seized. In regard to the amount of stock Mr. CLARK has on hand, it was shown that he had about $200,000 worth of wine, and expressed the opinion that its value depended a good deal upon the Crown brand; thought he could not realise 50 cents a gallon for it without the brand. Some account of the extent of Messrs. LA CARE and ECHECOPAR's facilities for manufacturing wine was then given, and the prices the wine had been sold for. It had been sold as low as 40 cents a gallon, and invoiced at $8 50 and $9 per quarter casks. Witness said that had the Cadiz firm sold their wines generally to dealers he would not be their agent, and being their agents, he, with Mr. GEO. M. BARNARD, have managed the price to suit themselves. The wine was suited to the American taste, and the demand for it is large. The invoice of the *Rosina* amounts to $1,845 in gold. The net proceeds in gold were $2,459 56, and the profits in Cadiz twelve per cent., or $225 06 in gold, which includes the premium on the gold at that time, interest, exchange, commission, &c. The average profit of all the cargoes was thirty-three per cent. plus. Of the total amount of wines shipped to this country from the firm in Cadiz, last year, 669,060 gallons were imported to New-York, and only 65,600 to Boston. The average profit in the former place is twenty per cent. The payment of the seized cargo of the *Mariner* had been remitted. He was confident that he could buy the wine in Cadiz, provided he could have the Crown brand, at forty cents per gallon. He was not aware that other merchants could purchase it at that figure, and if he had purchased the wine there at forty cents during the past ten years, as things have been during the past two years, he could have realized seventy per cent. profit in addition to the commission which he now makes. He never knew of any of the Crown sherry being imported without the barrel bearing the Crown brand. He was not certain that New-York merchants have imported it without that brand. Mr. CLARK was then questioned as to his mode of procuring and effecting insurance. He had experienced no difficulty in getting his five dollars insured for eight or ten dollars. The practice of merchants in this respect varies, In regard to the amount of wine sent by the Cadiz firm to this country, witness thought it would reach twelve thousand casks annually.

Mr. GEORGE M. BARNARD, senior member of the firm, was next questioned. The first part of his testimony referred principally to the transactions of the firm with LA CARE & ECHECOPAR, since 1846, and was to a considerable extent a repetition of the facts elicited from Mr. CLARK in regard to the invoices of wine, the net proceeds of the same, and the manner of doing business with the Cadiz firm. He said the cargo of the *Cowper* had not all been sold yet; the last wine received is invoiced at $15; this was insured for $10,500 in currency, or 87½c. a gallon; it was port and sherry, and was sold at about $1 25 gold, and a large proportion of it remains unsold; the prices in 1865 were from $1 10 to $1 25, gold; and for 1866 he had no means of knowing; he had never transmitted orders to the Cadiz firm; the price in New-York is about $1 10; the largest part of the wines is sold to wine dealers; doubted if there are regular jobbers in the goods; supposed that the sherry is used to mix with others; much of it is sold to hotel keepers; could not recollect what has been the average freight on wines, but thought from three to five cents a gallon, and the insurance premium 2½ per cent.

At the conclusion of Mr. BARNARD's testimony, some twenty letters, addressed to the firm of B. C. CLARK & Co., by LA CARE & ECHECOPAR, were shown the witness and identified. They related to their various transactions from 1858 to 1864. They were read to the jury, after which the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday.

VIGIL.

MEXICO.

Particulars of the Evacuation of Vera Cruz—The Foreign Legion Marches Out with Military Honors—Their Arrival at Mobile.

From the Mobile Times, July 6.

The city was almost taken by storm Thursday morning at the arrival of a large, dark steamer, flying the Mexican colors, and crowded with some 400 men, all foreign to our land and language. The strange looking craft, and no less strange crew, had, on the evening before, entered the bay, and being hailed to stop for a visit of the medical officer at the fort, lay to for that purpose, and that officer having given the vessel a clean bill, notified the Captain, however, that the quarantine laws required that they should remain in the bay until further orders.

But what did that motley crew care for quarantine regulations? The officer had barely left the deck when the vessel shot off and proceeded on her way up the bay, and this notwithstanding two shells were fired at her. But what cared they about shells?

What was that strange ship and her reckless crew?

They were the last of an Empire which, conceived, nursed and bred under the shadow of the Southern Confederacy, lingered and died when the body which extended that shadow, itself went with the things that were. They were the remnants of that once proud Foreign Legion, organized by France for the benefit of that Empire she had set up as a prop to her own domination in the western world, but which she did not have the moral courage to support by the only measure which could have given it life and durability—the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. The brave men who were induced to enlist under the Imperial standard of Mexico were told that over and above that standard would tower the French tri-color, and confident in this promise, they freely offered up their lives as a holocaust to the future glory of their native land.

The drama which ended in the murder of MAXIMILIAN, had another epilogue to be complete.

Vera Cruz, the first landing point of the expeditionary forces of England, Spain and France, was still held by a handful of braves, the remnants of the Foreign Legion, numbering about 230 French, and about an equal number of Spanish troops, the latter being principally artillerists, while the service of the interior was made up of a few companies of Mexicans. The place was commanded by Gen. DAVATO, a Mexican, who, to the shame of his name, deserted his men, and left his command soon after the death of MAXIMILIAN. A few days afterward the Imperial Commissioner, a native Mexican of French descent, equally left his post without in any manner trying to provide for the safety of the garrison, which then fell under the command of a brave Spaniard, Gen. PEDRO GOMEZ.

The city was then besieged by upward of ten thousand Republican troops, and every day the land side of the fortifications was assaulted and the city shelled without remission. There were then in the harbor one man-of-war of each of the following nations: French, English, Spanish, Austrian and American; but neither of them gave any assistance to the garrison, and when it became evident that the city would fall, the brave men were left to shape their own course and decide their own fate.

Flags of truce were soon exchanged, and the General having informed the besieging forces that, unless allowed to retire with all the honors of war, he would fight till the extermination of his bands, the Republicans were glad to get rid of such determined enemies. It was then agreed that the surviving members of the Foreign Legion, with their arms, baggage, property of all kinds, with their regimental colors, with their band playing the national airs of Spain and France, should march out with all the honors of war, and be saluted by the Republican forces; that they should be furnished a vessel to return where they desired, and in no way molested.

The capitulation was probably signed on the 27th, and on the 28th, at 12 M., the battle-scarred veterans proudly marched out of the town and citadel, and got on board the Mexican steamer *Tabasco*. The scene was one of perfect order and discipline. The whole body, amounting to more than 500 men, was under the command of a brave and intelligent French officer, Lieut.-Col. J. E. SUDRIEC, of the French army, where he holds the rank of Lieutenant of the celebrated Chasseurs a P.ed, and one whose gallantry and excellent conduct in the field have endeared him to all the surviving braves. Col. SUDRIEC is still a young man, but on his breast bears the medals of the Crimean war, that of Italy, Piedmont and Mexico. As modest as brave, Col. SUDRIEC maintained order and discipline in the very heterogeneous elements under his control, and notwithstanding the very crowded condition of the ship, brought out his men in splendid health into our harbor. The brave fellows who, with their sun-burnt countenances are now seen walking through our streets, are the remains of the following commands belonging to the Foreign Legion: The Urban Guard, of Vera Cruz, the Counter Guerilla, the Civic Guard of Cordova, the Battalion of Orizaba and some cavalry.

The early hour at which we are going to press forbids us giving further particulars. We can only add that everywhere the gallant fellows have been treated with the most liberal courtesy and the respect due to unfortunate bravery. Several officers of the Fifteenth, employes of the State Department, and the young men of the St. James' Club, were among the first to extend their hospitality to the exiled, and today the brave old Gen. SHEPHERD and Staff paid a visit to the ship and will no doubt remit the penalty they have incurred by violating the quarantine regulations.

And thus ends another dream. One in the captivity—the other in the death of two illustrious leaders.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Capt. MECKLING, the Adjutant-Major of the Legion, furnishes us the following particulars:

When the French finally evacuated Mexico, one Mr. BUREAU, the Imperial Commissioner, invested by his Sovereign with almost dictatorial powers, and with the authorization of Marshal BAZAINE, authorized Capt. SUDRIEC to form a new corps for the defence of Vera Cruz, authorizing him to recruit from among his former command, the Counter Guerrilla, and from the army generally.

The Counter Guerrilla were then commanded by Col. DUPIN, the terror of the Mexican banditti in the "*tierra Caliente.*"

The special corps was raised under the command of Lieut.-Col. SUDRIEC, and during four months withstood the efforts of the whole Mexican forces, who, on the 15th of March last, invested the place. And not only were that handful of braves doing the service of the ramparts, but had to maintain order in the city, which was largely Republican, and consequently hostile.

We have no room here for the particulars of the siege, but will take this occasion to do justice to the last defenders of the fallen Empire, by proclaiming the infamous conduct of the Imperial Commissioner, BUREAU, toward the handful of French and Spaniards who alone defended the city, and protected him from capture and punishment. The sole aim of that vile man was to gain time, in order to make terms for himself and rob the treasury and the soldiers of their pay. By the help of the French, he kept the city under his control, collected all the revenue from the Custom-house, and having raised $500,000 or $600,000, he fled at night and took passage for France on an Austrian vessel. As to the unfortunate men who had so long saved the city, they were left without pay or any resources whatever, and this, when in presence of overwhelming numbers, they had no other alternative than death by shooting or hanging, unless their own courage forced out favorable terms from the enemy. Those terms were obtained in presence of their firmness and determination.

But let the eternal contempt and hatred of the world be heaped upon that renegade son of a Frenchman, BUREAU, and let every honest man cast on his name the epithets of traitor and coward.

We give a corrected list of the officers:

Col. Sudriec—Commanding.
Captain Adjutant—Meckling.
Artillery—Capt. Rapho, Lieut. Redonne.
Cavalry—Capt. Bouchard, Lieuts. Souparis, Guerin and LeKilbeck.
Infantry—Capt. Marfing, Lieuts. Brisset and Lecanoheis.
Lieut. Artesci, Civic Guard of Vera Cruz.
Paymaster—Lieut. Mondiegt.
Lieut. Bolley, Treasurer of the Mexican Imperial Guard—formerly of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique.
Lieut. Bene, Chief of the Body Guard of the Emperor.

Dr. POITEVIN, the French Consular Agent, has telegraphed to the French Consul in New-Orleans about providing for these poor men, many of whom are entirely destitute and starving, and who are all anxious either to work or return to their native land.

Many attempts have already been made by unprincipled sharpers to rob them of what little they have left, but most of our merchants have offered to advise and protect them, and we hope that Gen. SHEPHERD will do something toward having them furnished with rations and treated with that generosity which a brave man always exhibits in the presence of great misfortunes.

Col. SUDRIEC feels grateful to Gen. SHEPHERD for his courteous and liberal treatment, the General giving him and his officers his own private card, and authority to refer to him in case of any difficulties.

We should add that when Col. SUDRIEC left Vera Cruz a rumor prevailed that the French Ambassador had been murdered at Mexico.

JAPAN.

Opening of Ports in Japan—Official Agreement for the Establishment of Foreign Settlements.

1. The Japanese Government will form at Hiogo a settlement for foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japan, on the ground situated between the town of Kôbé and the Ikuta Rivea. The Japanese Government will raise that portion of the ground, and will give it such an incline toward the sea as is necessary for the thorough drainage of the site. They will also construct an embankment faced with stone on the sea front of the said site, of not less than 400 ken (a "ken" is six feet) in length, and will provide such roads and drains as may hereafter be determined on.

2. As soon as all the ground thus prepared in accordance with the preceding article for the use of the foreigners above named is occupied, and more space is required, the settlement may be extended toward the hills at the back as may be found necessary, and Japanese owning ground or buildings in the town of Kôbé will then be at liberty to lease the same to foreigners, if they wish to do so.

3. The Japanese Government will set aside the site within which foreigners may, in the terms of the treaties, hire houses and reside at Osaka. But no Japanese shall be compelled to rent any buildings to foreigners within the said site against his will, and as the Japanese Government is willing that foreigners of those nations having treaties with Japan should enjoy at Osaka the same facilities for leasing ground to them by treaty at the ports, the Japanese Government is prepared to lease to foreigners a sufficient portion of and for building purposes. The Japanese Government will raise the ground now under cultivation on the west face of the latter site to the level of the other portion of the ground within it, and will embank it with stone. The necessary roads and drains will be provided and the trees will be carefully preserved.

4. The above mentioned site for building purposes shall be extended in a southerly direction as far as may be found necessary, whenever it shall have been occupied by the foreigners above named, and more space is required for their use.

5. The Japanese Government will prepare the said sites at Hiogo and Osaka in the manner above stated, in time for the occupation of foreigners on the first of January next.

6. The Japanese Government will be reimbursed the cost of preparing the sites for the use of the foreigners above named by the sale of the leases of the ground. The land will be divided into lots, and prices placed upon the different lots, which will vary with the eligibility of the situation, but will amount in the aggregate to the total outlay incurred by the Japanese Government. This outlay will form the basis for calculating the upset prices at which the lots will be offered to foreigners at auction. The foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japan may bid at these auctions, and each bidder may obtain as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset prices will be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital, and for the risk that may be incurred of not recovering their outlay.

7. All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaka and Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an annual rent calculated at a rate that will be considered sufficient to meet the expenses of keeping in repair the drains, the cleaning and lighting of and maintaining order in the settlements, and the ordinary land tax payable at the present date to the Japanese Government.

8. The Japanese Government will not grant or dispose of any of the ground set aside by the preceding articles for the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaka to any foreign Government, company or individual for building or other purposes, except at public auction, in the manner laid down in the preceding articles. The foreign Consuls will not be provided with separate grants of land by the Japanese Government, either within or without the foreign settlements.

9. In determining the upset price of all the land to be thus leased to foreigners at Hiogo and Osaka, the amount of annual rent, the number and size of the streets, lots and drains, the quantity of ground to be put up at auction at one time, the conditions and date of sale, and the formation of the cemeteries hereinafter mentioned, the Japanese Government will consult the foreign representatives.

10. Insurable warehouses, in which the goods of foreigners may be stored in bond, will be provided by the Japanese Government, both at Hiogo and Osaka, in the same manner as stipulated in the Convention of Yedo.

11. The Japanese Government will form a cemetery, for the use of all nations, at Hiogo, on the hill in the rear of the foreign settlement, and another at Osaka, at Zuikenzan. The Japanese Government will lay out the cemeteries and surround them with fences. The expense of maintaining and repairing the cemeteries will be borne by the foreign communities.

12. The Japanese Government will select, at Yeddo, in concert with the foreign representatives, a port on the west coast at which a foreign settlement may be formed, as well as the place within which houses may be rented by foreigners at Yeddo. These will be made in accordance with the treaty and Convention above mentioned, and on the basis of the present arrangements.

(Signed) HAKURA TGA-NO-KAMI,
TNABA MINO-NO-KAMI,
OGASAWARA TKI-NO-KAMI,
On the part of the Japanese.
HARRY S. PARKES,
H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan.
R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Minister Resident of the United States in Japan.
LEON ROCHES,
Consul-General and Acting Minister Plenipotentiary of H. S. M. of France in Japan.
GRAAF VON POLSBROEK,
Consul-General and Political Agent for the Kingdom of Holland in Japan.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

The following official announcement was published in the Japan *Herald* of May 26:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN,
OSAKA, May 17, 1867.

In pursuance of previous agreements, which were duly confirmed in this city, the citizens of the United States are informed that the port of Hiogo and one on the west coast of Niphon, and also the cities of Yedo and Osaka will be opened to them on the 1st of January next.

Ground for the purposes of residence and trade has been set apart at Hiogo and Osaka, and as soon as similar arrangements for Yeddo and the port on the west coast shall be completed, notice will be given accordingly.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Minister Resident of the United States at Japan.

THE CANALS.

Canal Commissioner Alberger on the Charge of Mismanagement.

To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

The cry of canal corruption and mismanagement still continues. It comes from every quarter of the compass, and what was once the whining of disappointed aspirants and the efforts of demagogues to make political capital, is now unhesitatingly reiterated by men of position and character, who disgrace themselves by joining in the hue and cry.

With a view to arrest and turn the attention of men of honorable sentiments, I propose to present a few figures and statements, and believe if they will give the subject personal research and examination, they will become satisfied they have been deluded by the bald, specious and general charges of corruption, so rife at the present time.

The first table, with accompanying remarks, is from the Auditor's financial report for the year 1866, see pages 23 and 24:

ADVANCED AND EXPENDED FOR REPAIRS IN

1854	$969,398 43	1860	$378,285 89
1855	805,654 64	1861	367,606 84
1856	606,932 38	1862	428,088 62
1857	762,042 99	1863	510,091 65
1858	890,941 91	1864	733,054 12
1859	829,580 51	1865	1,595,671 85

But we must bear in mind that 1864, 1865 and 1866 have been exceptional years, and especially the two latter, when we have had to surmount the effects of the wide-spread and extensive storms and floods of water in March, 1865, which tore out and washed away canal banks in almost every direction, overthrew canal structures, by which our canals were probably placed in a worse condition for resuming navigation than they ever have been before since their existence. But this is not all. Special relief bills granting indemnity to canal repair contractors have been quite numerous the past three years. The awards in many instances have been quite large, and the burden of payment has fallen severely upon the canal revenues the past two years.

The expenditures on account of ordinary repairs for the year 1866 is shown on pages 21 and 22 to have been $940,710.

The expenditures for the first six years noted in the tables amount to....................$4,864,550 86
For the last seven years....................4,963,448 97

The next table shows the amount collected for tolls in each year for a period of thirteen years, taken from the Auditor's report, page 137:

1854	$2,982,114 97	1861	$3,358,033 97
1855	2,682,906 11	1862	4,797,283 00
1856	2,721,740 63	1863	5,029,596 33
1857	2,521,864 38	1864	4,310,293 62
1858	2,047,391 01	1865	3,521,631 63
1859	1,814,362 48	1866	4,253,224 92
1860	5,381,301 28		

The tolls for the first six years amount to $14,780,319 57; and for the last seven years $27,651,361 23. It is thus seen that while the expenditures of the past seven years, including the "exceptional years" noted by the Auditor, only exceeded the expenses of the first six years of the table by about $100,000, the tolls have increased over the six years nearly $13,000,000. What a commentary is here furnished upon the wild, insane outcries of mismanagement!

It should be remembered that in 1861—the second year of the last period of seven years—the prices of materials and labor commenced advancing, and continued until 1864, when they had increased about one hundred per cent. over the rates of 1861, and of the first six years noted in the table. In fact, the greater portion of the seven years has such excessive rates been maintained.

Again, it should be remembered that the business upon the canals during the last period had largely increased, and that a large portion of the time the main line of the canals was taxed to its full capacity. Do reasonable people expect increased business and increased receipts, without corresponding increase of expense?

Will it be noted that during the last seven years provision has been made for reparation of the canals from a "a worse condition for resuming navigation than they have ever been before since their existence?"

Are those who talk so glibly about canal affairs, aware that in 1862 the Legislature commenced the system of donations to contractors and others, by which large sums of money have been taken from the treasury and charged to canal repairs—the amount of such awards amounting in 1866 to about $200,000?

Is it known that the stipulated annual payments to repair contractors amounted on the 1st of October last to $513,215 70—a sum larger than the total announced payments for repairs in each of the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863? And do men reflect that the reports of the Canal Commissioners and State Engineer unanimously condemn this system—one which the Legislature has imposed upon the canals against the better judgment of their practical, acting agents?

The stern, immutable facts realized from this paper are, that notwithstanding the immense sum required to replace the canals in 1865-6, the large amount paid in awards through legislative action, the enhanced values of labor and materials, occasioned by the rebellion, a wrong, a pernicious system of management, the large increase of business, the expenses for the seven past years were about the same as the six preceding years, and the revenues received $13,000,000.

It is hoped this brief and simple statement will have attention from those looking to the best interests of the State; and they will inquire where can be this gross mismanagement and universal corruption so loudly and brazenly proclaimed. Let us have light, that the flood-gates of obloquy and denunciation may be stayed, which effect is now to damage the future value of the great channels which have placed this State in the rank of Empires.

A.

PACIFIC COAST.

A Squadron for Our New Russian Possessions.

From the San Francisco Times, June 18.

The United States steam-frigate *Saranac*, bearing the flag of Admiral THATCHER, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, is daily expected. On her arrival it is thought the *Jamestown* will be sent north, so as to thoroughly disinfect the ship from any possible lingering remnant of the terrible yellow fever, which has made such sad havoc among her officers and crew. As the *Jamestown* is a roomy vessel for a sloop-of-war, and is in good repair, she would make an excellent guard or harbor ship for the port of Sitka. The Navy Department, we understand, has in contemplation the making up of a small squadron of two or three vessels for duty on the coast of our new possessions. With the *Jamestown*, in addition to the United States Revenue cutter *Lincoln*, already preparing for that puspose, could be added the steamer *Saginaw* and the lighthouse steamer *Shubrick*. To these small steamers could be assigned the duty of thoroughly examining the whole coast, of which so little now seems to be known. The Russian Indians, as well as those of the neighboring islands, are both numerous and warlike, and exploring parties will have to go in large force, and well protected. The Hudson Bay Company, in their trading on that coast, have always had their vessels well armed and manned, and have taken the farther precaution only to allow a few natives on board their ships at a time. Among the unrecorded history of the English navy, is the fact that a few years since these Indians repulsed an attack made on their villages by the boats of Her British Majesty's frigate *Thetis* to punish them for some depredations which they had committed, and so expert and daring are they as thieves that while another vessel of the British navy—the sloop-of-war *Medway*—was lying at anchor in one of the bays of the coast, they actually stripped off large sheets of her copper without being detected. It is these Indians that in 1857 made a raid on Whidley's Island, in Puget Sound, and killed Col. EBEY, the former Collector of Customs of that district, carrying off with them his head as a trophy. It is their savage custom to behead their victims, over which trophies they perform ceremonies similar to the scalp dance of the Plains. Col. EBEY's head was, through repeated efforts to that effect, recovered a year afterward by the exertions of the agents of the Hudson Bay Company—Gov. DOUGLAS, the Governor of Vancouver's Island, and the chief factor of that Company, twice sending a steamer up for that purpose, and succeeded at last only by paying a large ransom of several hundred dollars' worth of blankets and Indian goods, and which, to the shame of the United States Government has, up to this day, not been repaid. For the privilege of trading with these Indians, the Hudson Bay Company for years past have paid to the Russian authorities annually 2,000 otter skins.

California Politics—Platform of the Republican Party.

At the California Union State Convention in Sacramento, on the 13th ult., the following platform was reported from the Committee:

The Union Party of the State of California, in Convention assembled, hereby present to the people of this State their platform and declaration of party principles:

Resolved, That in the present, as in the past, we are irreconcilably opposed to treason and to traitors, whether the same shall attempt to subvert the Union and control our Government by fraud and treachery from within, or force from without; and that upon the loyalty of the Nation, tried and proven, we rely to reëstablish firmly and forever the bonds of our National Union.

Resolved, That in reconstructing the nation its foundations should be justice and its architects loyalty, and we are willing that those so active to destroy should be the chosen and preferred builders to erect it, and until it shall appear that in the States lately in rebellion loyal committees exist capable and ready to administer justice and enforce law in accordance with the principles of a government of freemen, and equally, it is our wish that the Government be administered and the law enforced by the loyal agents of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That in the reconstruction plan of the late Congress we recognize a policy as wise as it is magnanimous, and when the respective States late in rebellion shall bring themselves within its provisions we will welcome them as sisters and receiv them as equals in a reconstructed Union.

Resolved, That we deem the passage by the Legislature of a law establishing eight hours labor as a legal day's work eminently just and proper.

Resolved, That the importation of Chinese or any other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States or Territories is in every respect injurious and degrading to American labor, by forcing it into unjust and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal and constitutional means as are in our power.

Resolved, That the future primary elections of the Union Party in this State should be held under the provisions of the primary election law, and that such test should be prescribed and enforced as shall exclude all persons not members of the Union Party.

Resolved, That we fully approve the amendment to the Constitution of this State presented by the Legislature of 1866, and providing that the Legislature shall have no power to make an appropriation of money for any purpose whatever for a period longer than two years; that the same should be accepted by the Legislature, adopted by the people, and become part of the Constitution of the State.

The platform as read was unanimously adopted, the eight hour law and the anti-Chinese immigration clause being received with general applause.

The Invitation to Prof. Agassiz to Visit California.

Prof. AGASSIZ having been invited by the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco to deliver a course of lectures on Ichthyology in that city, returned the following answer:

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY,
HARVARD COLLEGE, Cambridge, Mass.,
May 12, 1867.

Horace D. Dunn, Secretary Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 29th of March is at hand, and in answer I can only say that for years I have been longing for an opportunity to visit your State, but at present it is impossible for me to fix a time for my visit to California. I shall be constantly occupied for some months in arranging my Brazilian collections, and I do not believe there is any probability of my going to the Pacific Coast this year. It is my intention, however, to visit California as soon as I can afford the time; and I will send you word when I have decided on the time of my visit. I remain your obedient servant,

L. AGASSIZ.

Reciprocity Treaty Negotiated Between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 11.

We learn from the most reliable sources that a Reciprocity Treaty has been negotiated between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. We understand that provision is made for its ratification within ten months from the date when its negotiation was concluded. It will scarcely be sent to the Senate before the next session of Congress, and on this account ample time has been allowed. Those who ought to know whereof they speak assert that this is the first step toward the acquisition of these islands by our Government. It has long been conceded that their annexation to the United States would go far toward giving us the virtual control of the vast commerce of the Pacific. The people are warmly attached to our Government, and with proper management there is reason to believe that we, at no distant day, may peacefully add to our possessions on the Pacific. The existing treaty with the Hawaiian Islands was negotiated on the 20th of December, 1849, and the ratifications exchanged at Honolulu, Aug. 24, 1850. It was to continue in force ten years, and further until notice of its termination should be given by either one of the contracting parties. It will give place to the one just negotiated, should the latter be ratified by the Senate.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Tragedy at Brunswick, Ga.—Murder of the British Acting Consul.

From the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, July 8.

The town of Brunswick was on Friday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, thrown into a state of the wildest excitement in consequence of a most tragic occurrence, in which one man lost his life at the hands of another under the following circumstances: As Mr. E. G. WESTMORELAND, Acting British Consul, was sitting on the steps of his office, in the afternoon, and at the time stated—his wife sitting in his office—and while he was engaged in conversation with Judge MARLIN, he was approached by Capt. E. J. MARTIN. When the Captain had come within a few paces of Mr. WESTMORELAND, he drew a small pistol and fired a shot at the latter, the ball taking effect just above the right groin. Mr. WESTMORELAND immediately arose and started to walk away, but had only proceeded a few yards when the Captain fired a second shot, inflicting a wound in the central part of the breast. Mr. WESTMORELAND at once seized hold of the Captain and asked him, "what have I ever done to you MARTIN? You have shot!" and began sinking to the ground. He did not speak again. He lived about fifteen minutes. Immediately after the commission of the deed Capt. MARTIN surrendered himself to a soldier who happened to be in the vicinity, giving up the pistol, and both proceeded to the Ocean House, where MARTIN was boarding. The news of the tragedy spread through the town, and in a short time a large crowd of excited people had gathered about the house, threatening to lynch MARTIN, who was detained in custody by Lieut. D. G. RISLEY, of the Forty-second regulars, until a warrant was obtained, upon which he was turned over to the civil authorities, he waiving an examination on the charge. He was subsequently sent to the steamer *Sylvan Shore* under guard, and brought to this city on Saturday afternoon last for safe-keeping, and lodged in the County Jail. He will doubtless be detained here until the next meeting of the Superior Court of Glynn County in October next, when his trial will take place.

An inquest was held on the body of Mr. WESTMORELAND, and a verdict of "murder" rendered.

Capt. MARTIN had not been on speaking terms with Mr. WESTMORELAND on account of a personal difficulty which had estranged them two months ago, growing out of a duel. It seems that Mr. WESTMORELAND had challenged the Captain, who accepted, but owing to the interference of friends, the affair was settled. Mr. WESTMORELAND and the Captain were both seeking the hand of a daughter of Col. C. L. SCHLATTER, of Brunswick—a young lady of remarkable personal charms and high intellectual ability, and to whom Mr. WESTMORELAND was married at 11 o'clock on the morning of the day which witnessed the death of her husband. Capt. MARTIN is a rice planter, owning quite an extensive plantation on the Altamaha River. He is a nephew of Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, of Virginia, on whose staff he served during the war. Mr. WESTMORELAND was quite extensively engaged in the lumber business at Brunswick, and was running several saw mills in conjunction with Gen. GORDON. Both were well known in Brunswick, and were respected citizens and men of considerable wealth.

Damages from Overflow in Louisiana and Texas—Suffering Among the People.

The *Louisiana Democrat* of the 3d inst., gives the following description of another distressing calamity in Alexandria, resulting from the rise in Red River:

"For the second time in one year Alexandria is under water. The levee, opposite the upper cross street of the old Court-house, on Saturday morning, about 4 o'clock, gave way and soon the rushing waters, coming into the crevasse about sixty feet wide, commenced inundating the lower portion of the town and all the back portion. Without the least possible delay, every one pulled off his coat, rolled up sleeves and went to work with a good will and joyful heart to repair the break. With but little material at hand the good work was animated, energetic and truly wonderful, and by 5 o'clock in the evening the crevasse was stopped, and the water in the town soon commenced to recede and left it comparatively dry again. For the work done and participated in by nearly all of the people of the town, both white and colored, too much praise cannot be rendered.

Would we could stop here. All our fine, cheering hopes of Saturday's good work were soon to be vanished. About 2 o'clock Sunday, the heaviest rain of the season came pouring down with resistless fury, doing immense damage to the other weak and new levees, and caused a rise in the river again. This was more than Kerrigan's levee, just above the town, could stand. It soon gave way and made a break of at least seventy-five feet, thus in a few hours deluging nearly the whole town. This break could not be fixed, so we must submit to our fate. We are glad to say that there is yet a good deal of dry ground all over the town, but few of our people have water in their houses. But still there is much privation and suffering among our people; we don't say poor people, for all are now poor. The loss of their gardens, and being deprived of their milch cows, is alone a great calamity. The water within the town, for most of the front levees stand good, has risen but very little in the last twenty-four hours, and we think it will soon leave us dry again. From above we have heard no late news, and care less, for old Red just at this town does just as suits him, regardless of other portions."

DAMAGE IN RED RIVER COUNTY, TEXAS.

The late overflow on Red River has done a good deal of damage to plantations in Red River County, Texas. The *Standard* says that on the Hopkins' plantation one hundred acres of promising cotton was swept away; the lower Gill place was nearly ruined; the Hooks place lost the crop bordering the river; the Caldwell place lost about thirty acres; TRAVIS WRIGHT'S place lost a third or fourth, and SAM WRIGHT'S place was nearly ruined. The crop on BEN. PERKINSON'S river field was destroyed, but the main place was untouched. In Bowie County the old Boyce place was covered to the extent of seventy-five acres by back water from Mill Creek. Three other places, comprising three hundred acres, were under water. Mrs. MALTHA GAFFENEY has lost forty acres of corn. Killingsworth has only eight acres of corn left of all the crop planted. The Quarles place was submerged entirely. The computation of an intelligent merchant of Boston, who had been out to see for himself, was that seven-tenths of the river plantations in Bowie were under water. In this opinion Gov. RUNNELS concurred.

RISE IN THE RIO GRANDE.

The San Antonio *Herald* of June 28 gives the following account of the rapid rise of the Rio Grande, and the destruction of property consequent thereupon:

"The friends of Gen. MAGOFFIN, of Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sorry to learn that a sudden rise in the Rio Grande and a change in its channel have swept away the magnificent dwelling-house of that gentleman, together with sutler's store, officers' quarters, &c. Nothing was saved but the vegas and door-frames, as they floated past. At the closing of the mail, the flood and rush of waters was threatening the hospital building; should that go, the fate of the whole post is precarious—destruction would be inevitable. The freshet had destroyed the dam of the El Paso acequia, and complete failure of fruits and crops generally of the valley was anticipated."

The Riot at Franklin, Tenn.—Official Account of the Affair.

DANIEL M. CLIFF, State Commissioner of Registration for Williamson County, Tenn., on the 6th inst. forwarded to the Governor the following report of the riot in Franklin on that day:

FRANKLIN, Tenn., July 6, 1867.

His Excellency W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee:

GOVERNOR—I regret to report that a serious riot occurred at this place this evening about 8:30 o'clock, on the public square, resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of about twenty more, two of which will prove fatal. At the close of the meeting this afternoon the colored Union League marched through the streets and fired a salute in the square. This caused considerable excitement, and was followed by angry words and threats. In order to allay the excitement and prevent any further demonstration, the League marched out of town just before dark, where they were addressed by Hon. W. Y. ELLIOTT, candidate for State Senate, and myself; at the conclusion of which they voted in accordance with our advice to march quietly back to the square and disperse. They accordingly marched back in good order; and just as they arrived at the square, from best information I can obtain, a pistol was fired from a crowd of persons assembled near the Court-house, followed immediately by two volleys from the same direction. This was instantly answered by the members of the League, who at once dispersed. Both pistols and muskets were used. One white man, W. H. CODY, was instantly killed, and about six of the rebel crowd were wounded, most of them slightly. At least fourteen of the League were wounded; two of them, it is supposed, mortally. I am compelled to believe the attack on the League was premeditated. I most respectfully request that a company of soldiers be sent here at once. It is absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the peace and guard against a renewal of violence. The feeling here is very much excited, and liable to break out into open breach of peace at any moment. Armed men are now patrolling the streets, and threaten to retaliate on Union men for the death of CODY.

Herewith, inclosed a list of killed and wounded.

Very respectfully,

DAN. M. CLIFF, Commissioner.

This paper was referred by Gov. BROWNLOW to Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOMAS DUNCAN, commanding the United States forces, with the request that he send a sufficient number of troops to Williamson County to keep the peace for the time being. Gen. DUNCAN thereupon ordered Capt. DANIEL W. BURKE, Company C Forty-fifth United States Infantry, to proceed immediately to Franklin and coöperate with the civil authorities there in suppressing riot and in the preservation of peace. He was also directed to furnish the civil authorities such assistance as they might require in arresting parties who were engaged in the riot, and in case the civil authorities neglected or refused to act, to carefully investigate the circumstances attending the riot, and to arrest and turn over to the civil authorities for trial all persons who actively participated in the shooting, holding such persons in military custody until he was satisfied that the proper judicial tribunal was ready and willing to try them.

Partial Failure of the Crops in Arkansas—Contracts with the Freedmen.

BUREAU R. F. AND A. L. FOR ARKANSAS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 29, 1867.

CIRCULAR No. 12.—Freedmen working for a share of the crop must not be too easily discouraged by their poor prospects. The season is not so far advanced, but that it may turn in their favor, and their industry may be amply rewarded. They must not violate their contract under any circumstances. Agents will hold them responsible by all existing regulations. In cases, however, where the prospect of a crop is hopeless and the planters are advancing supplies, the freedmen bestowing their labor without hope of a reward, and where it is clearly to the interest of both parties so to do, agents will cancel their contracts on the most equitable terms under the circumstances, allowing the freedman to bestow their labor elsewhere to the best advantage for themselves. It is believed that the preceding clause will not have to be enforced except in a few localities, and it will never be done except by consent of both parties unless there may appear to be on one side or the other a stubborn perverseness regardless of interest.

C. H. SMITH, Col. 28th U. S. Infantry,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Assist. Com.

Accident on the Nashville Road—Twenty-Five Persons Injured.

From the Louisville Journal, July 8.

The passenger train that left Nashville at 7 o'clock P. M., Saturday, met with an accident from a misplaced switch at Bardstown Junction, about 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning. Three of the passenger cars and one sleeping coach were thrown from the track, the engine and baggage car remaining. About twenty-five passengers were on the train, all of whom were more or less bruised. But one of them was seriously injured, Mr. GEORGE B. KELSEY. All of the passengers, except Mr. KELSEY, came to the city on the train after it had been replaced on the track. Drs. CRIST and COOK were brought from Shepherdsville to the Junction by the engine of the wrecked train, and rendered every needful assistance to the wounded passengers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRATION.

Emigrants by Steamers and Sailing Vessels—Their Nationalities—Births and Deaths at Sea—Consignees of Vessels.

The following interesting tables are compiled from the books of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, showing the number of passengers brought by sailing and steam vessels, and the comparative mortality and births on the voyage, from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1867:

STEAMSHIPS.

	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births at sea.	Deaths at sea.
January	29	824	5,469	4	5
February	25	853	4,171	1	4
March	35	864	13,244	8	9
April	45	1,807	22,202	8	36
May	48	3,285	27,002	21	21
June	46	2,771	26,087	14	21
Total	228	10,404	98,115	56	94

SAILING VESSELS.

	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births at sea.	Deaths at sea.
January	15	17	2,286	7	29
February	18	13	1,526	9	11
March	24	30	997	5	4
April	33	38	2,641	6	19
May	35	85	8,086	26	85
June	47	140	12,449	19	110
Total	162	323	27,985	72	258

NATIONALITIES.

From	No. of Vessels.	Cabin Passengers.	Steerage Passengers.	Births at sea.	Deaths at sea.
Antwerp	16	110	3,368	8	22
Bremen	72	2,869	29,305	55	117
Bordeaux	1	1	..	..	..
Cadiz	1	..	2	..	..
Geneva	2	3	148	..	2
Glasgow	23	235	7,607	4	17
Havre	35	2,894	4,465	8	20
Hamburg	34	1,147	14,967	20	70
London via Havre	12	405	5,127	3	5
London	19	32	1,134	3	6
Liverpool	146	3,065	[illegible]	26	83
Londonderry	1	3	220	..	..
Leghorn	1	..	..	..	..
Madeira	1	..	12	..	..
Malaga	1	..	2	..	..
Melbourne	1	4	63	..	..
Marseilles	3	7	..	..	4
Palermo	2	19	6	..	..
Rotterdam	8	23	663	1	38
St. Croix	4	8	7	..	..
Trieste	1	2	..	..	..
Total	390	10,727	126,100	128	352

CONSIGNEES.

From.	No. Ves.	No. Pas.	Consignees.
Antwerp	4	2,028	Hiller & Co.
Antwerp	1	284	Christen Boars.
Bremen	23	13,533	Oelrichs & Co.
Bremen	7	5,944	Isaac Tayler.
Glasgow	23	8,142	Francis McDonald.
Hamburg	19	11,696	Kunhardt & Co.
London via Havre	12	5,532	Howland & Aspinwall.
Liverpool	13	1,022	E. Cunard, 1st Class.
Liverpool	23	9,111	E. Cunard, 2d Class.
Liverpool	11	6,729	Williams & Guion.
Liverpool	26	11,704	National Navigation Co.
Liverpool	43	27,629	John G. Dale.
Liverpool	1	123	Great Eastern.
Havre	14	1,655	G. Mackenzie.
Havre	8	3,387	J. G. Comstock & Co.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball in Brooklyn—Eckford vs. Mutual.

The interest taken in the match between these first-class clubs was sufficient to attract a large crowd to the Union Ground yesterday. The meeting between the same clubs last week resulted rather unsatisfactorily to all parties, a tie game being the result at the end of the ninth inning, with a score of 20 to 20. This result, so soon after the defeat of the celebrated Irvington Club by the Mutuals, gave the friends of the Eckford Club considerable confidence, and in this match they anticipated a victory. To make matters still better for the Brooklyn Club, two of the best players of the Mutuals, MARTIN and WATERMAN, were unavoidably absent—the latter being sick, and the former still suffering from the injury to his arm received in the game last week.

The Mutuals entered into the game with a determination to do their best, and how well they succeeded the score will show. Their batting was the best they have shown this season, while their efforts in the field were praiseworthy. Their opponents, on the contrary, seemed out of sorts, and their batting and fielding were far below their mark in the previous game. With one or two exceptions, every one of their nine "muffed" fearfully, and their batting cannot compare with that of the second nine against the same pitching on Wednesday.

The rain, which terminated the game at the end of the sixth inning, had been threatening for some time, and caused a scattering among the large crowd present. At this time the totals stood 28 to 9, as will be seen by the annexed score:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	MUTUAL.	Outs.	Runs.
Klein, 1st b	2	2	Hatfield, 2d b	2	4
Swandel, p	3	0	C. Hunt, r. f.	1	4
Mills, 3d b	2	1	Devyr, s. s.	2	4
Fesler, l. f.	1	1	R. Hunt, 3d b	2	4
Ryan, c. f.	2	0	Jewett, c.	1	4
Patterson, 2d b	3	0	Zeller, l. f.	2	3
Brown, r. f.	1	2	Bearman, 1st b	3	2
Josh. Snyder, s. s.	2	1	McMahon, c. f.	2	3
Nelson, c	2	6	Thorn, p.	3	2
Total	18	9	Total	18	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Eckford	3	4	1	2	0	0—9
Mutual	4	10	1	2	9	2—28

Umpire—Mr. MACDIARMED, of the Star Club.
Scorers—Messrs. SIMONSON and DONGAN.
Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Flycatches—Eckford, 8; Mutual, 9.
Out on fouls—Eckford, 7; Mutual, 3.
Passed balls—NELSON, 7; JEWETT, 3.

Department of Internal Revenue.

The following order has been received by Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second Internal Revenue District, from the Department at Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 8, 1867.

SIR: In addition to the present regulations concerning the withdrawal of spirits from bonded warehouses for redistillation, rectification or change of package, it is prescribed that the Collector shall require the application and state in his application the purpose for which he desires to withdraw such spirits, whether for redistillation, rectification or change of package, and also what particular brand of spirits, as known to the trade, he desires to make.

The condition of the bond shall be that the applicant shall return to the same bonded warehouse from which the spirits were removed the proper number of gallons of spirits of the particular brand mentioned in the application for removal.

The Collector will also require the proprietor of the bonded warehouse in which the spirits are stored, and the Inspector who inspects the same, to certify that the spirits returned to the warehouse are the particular brand mentioned in the application for withdrawal.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Esq., Collector, Thirty-second District New-York.

The Attempted Murder in Bleecker-street.

Yesterday THOMAS J. CARR was committed by Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market Police Court, on the charge of attempting to take the life of Mrs. FLORENCE TEMPLE at No. 133 Bleecker-street, where she resided.

The arrest of CARR upon this charge was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday morning. It appears that Mrs. TEMPLE is an actress by profession, and has been absent from the City for the past eight months on a professional tour, and had only returned on the night of the occurrence. There had been a previous intimacy between herself and CARR, and the latter called upon her immediately upon her arrival. The accounts of those who were in the room at the time are to the effect that CARR was endeavoring to resume the old familiar acquaintance which Mrs. TEMPLE for some reason, resented, and CARR made some remark about shooting. Thereupon the woman rose from the chair where she was seated by the side of CARR, and passed to the opposite side of the room, whither CARR immediately followed. As he reached her he remarked that if he could not have her nobody else should, and drew a large Colt's revolver, and pointing it at her heart fired. Mrs. TEMPLE, displaying a presence of mind as rare as it was, in this instance, fortunate, at the very instant of the explosion struck the weapon, and so depressed the muzzle that the ball took effect in the left leg, above the knee. By this act she saved her life, but badly burned her hand with the powder of the exploded charge.

At the moment of this attempted murder, Capt. CAFFREY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who happened to be passing, and Officer BOLZER, of the Eighth Precinct, who was on post on the opposite side of the street, hearing the report of the pistol, entered the house, where Officer BOLZER at once arrested CARR, and, with the assistance of Capt. CAFFREY, cleared the house of intruders.

The wounds of Mrs. TEMPLE were at once attended to by physicians, and yesterday morning Dr. DROWN certified to Justice DODGE that, while he does not consider Mrs. TEMPLE in any immediate danger, she is very weak, and prostrated from the loss of blood and the shock to the system. The affidavit against CARR, upon which he was committed to await the result of the injuries, was made by FRANCES TEMPLE, a young daughter of the wounded woman. It is understood that Mrs. TEMPLE has already expressed her desire that CARR shall not be prosecuted.

Music at the Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that, should the weather be fine, there will be music on the Mall at the Park, to-day, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Salutatory Park March.

1. Overture, "La Muette Di Portici" ..... Auber
2. Part Song, "The Vale of Rest" ..... Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Mabel" ..... Godfrey

PART II.

4. March, "Lord Dagan" ..... Kuhner
5. Overture, "Wm. Tell" ..... Rossini
6. Waltz, "The Kiss" ..... Arditti
7. Grand selection from "L'Eclair" ..... Halevy

PART III.

8. Collocation, "Old and Merry Friends" ..... Dodworth
9. Quadrille, "La Vie Parisienne" ..... Marriot
10. Fantasia, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
11. Galop, "Ariel" ..... Dodworth

Finale—"Home Thoughts."

The German Liquor-Dealers.

The Association of German Liquor-dealers and Inn-keepers, which some years ago was formed for the purpose of agitating against the Temperance and Sunday Laws, then for a brief period enforced, held an annual meeting and an election of officers at the Bowery Garden yesterday, when resolutions were passed to aid the present German Anti-Excise agitation, and indorsing the memorial recently adopted by the German Anti-Excise Convention at Hubner's Hotel. This memorial, before published in the TIMES, is to be submitted to the Constitutional Convention, and is at present extensively circulated among the German organizations for signature. The association expended some $9,360 during the past year, $5,260 of which were paid for the defence in the famous injunction cases, and $3,150 were paid to Col. BLISS, the counsel of the Excise Board, for costs, which, however, according to a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, are to be recovered. The amount was paid by the Association under protest, and it appears that the Excise Commissioners have appealed from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas; $950 were paid for salaries, leaving but a small amount in the Treasury, and an outstanding sum of $817. The Association numbers 649 members. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Mr. John Mashowski; Vice-President, J. M. Schmidt; Secretary, Chas. Roehrig; Treasurer, L. Muller; Finance Committee—G. Schneider, J. Muller and Ulrich. Mr. Stallknecht is the counsel of the Association.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board continues its sessions at the rooms, No. 83 Cedar-street, and the results of their investigations is shown in the seizures daily recorded. The following resolution was adopted at the meeting yesterday:

Resolved, That in all cases of detention of liquor *in transitu* to a bonded warehouse, the officer detaining the same will allow said liquor to be taken to the bonded warehouse, he following the same and seeing the same deposited therein, and will therefrom report to this Board the facts and circumstances which in his judgment call for a seizure of said goods.

The seizure book of the Board shows that the following seizures have been made since those last recorded in the TIMES:

Seized on the 11th by Revenue Inspector ANDREWS, the distillery of EDWARD A. GARDNER, situated in East Williamsburgh.

On the same day, by the same officer, the distillery of M. SHIELDS, No. 298 Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn; books irregular.

Seized on the 12th by CHARLES TOBEY, Deputy Collector, the distillery of REDMOND BURKE, No. 406 Columbia-street, South Brooklyn.

Seized by Revenue Officer SAMUEL MORROWS a quantity of cigars and shorts on the premises of CASPER ABRAHAMS & Co., No. 29 South Orleans-street, Newark, N. J.

Seized at No. 10 Water-street, Brooklyn, by Revenue Officer JAMES MARSHALL, 100 barrels whisky, marked rectified by T. A. FARREL, but which proved to be raw whisky (so-called.)

Seized by Collector THOMAS C. SMITH, of the Eighth Collection District, 810 barrels of whisky while on the way for shipment to California. The whisky is said to have been improperly marked.

The Seamen's Retreat.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is, at present, a great lack of reading matter at the Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island. Scores of sick and weary men are always with us, to whom a pleasant book would be a positive boon.

Books of travel, of fiction, of history and illustrated books, new or old, would be very welcome. Just such volumes might easily be spared from many of the private libraries and publishers' warerooms of your City.

To secure a supply it seems necessary only to report the fact of our need to the generous people of New-York; and hence this trespass on the columns of your valuable journal.

Donations of books or periodicals will be publicly acknowledged and gratefully received at No. 12 Old-slip, New-York.

JOHN OGLE, Jr., Chaplain.

Board of Aldermen.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, at 2 P. M., Mr. LOEW in the Chair. The ordinance of the Board of Councilmen in relation to a rearrangement of the election districts in the Thirteenth Ward was concurred in. A number of resolutions from the Board of Councilmen, providing for laying down the Belgian pavement in various streets, were called up and laid over. The Board adjourned to Monday, 2 P. M.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE BURGLARY IN THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.

In the case of MICHAEL WEAVER *alias* Collins, and GEORGE WILSON *alias* Albert Nelson, whose arrest and temporary commitment on the charge of burglariously entering the residence of ELISHA A. COREY, No. 5 East Thirty-third-street, was detailed in the TIMES a few days ago, an examination was had, the proper affidavits being made by Mrs. COREY and THEODORE M. BURTON. The prisoners were remanded to the Fourth District Police Prison.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

During the present week business at this Court has been remarkably dull, the only case during that time of any importance being the following, of

PETTY THEFT,

which came up yesterday. A woman named KATE BRUNDON made oath that another woman called ALICE SMITH had stolen from her a dress, a skirt and a silk basque, and that ALICE had been found wearing the dress and skirt. Upon this evidence she was committed to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.

EXPRESS CONTROVERSY—AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY CALLED UPON.

In the action brought by Norris Winslow, of Watertown, against the American Express Company, for the purpose of winding up the business of that Company, the complaint in which action has been heretofore published, the following order has been made—(the affidavits therein referred to are too voluminous for publication):

Norris Winslow vs. The American Express Company et al.—On the foregoing affidavit, and on the verified complaint in this action, let the defendants in said action show cause before me, one of the Justices of this Court, at my chambers, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y., on the 19th day of July, at 9 o'clock on the forenoon of that day, why an injunction should not be granted and a receiver appointed as asked for in said complaint, or such other injunction as said plaintiff shall be entitled to upon such hearing. And the plaintiff has leave to serve such other affidavits in support of this motion as he shall be advised are necessary, and which shall be served four days before said hearing.—Dated July 10, 1867.

J. MULLIN.

Sewell and Pierce, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

Before Judge Brady.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE A FUGITIVE FROM CALIFORNIA ON HABEAS CORPUS.

In the Matter of the Application of Marquis Levi to be Discharged from Custody.—The prisoner, Levi, was brought before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded by his counsel, Mr. S. H. Stuart. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are, that some time ago the prisoner, then a resident of California, was charged with having obtained goods by false representations from the firm of Meagher, Taafe & Co., of San Francisco, to the amount of $6,500. He made his escape and sailed for this port, where he arrived several days ago. A requisition from Gov. Low, of California, on Gov. Fenton, of this State, awaited him, and he was taken into custody by virtue thereof before he had left the steamer. On the application for his discharge, Mr. H. H. Rice, counsel for the California merchants, represented to the Court, that immediately upon the receipt of the requisition from the Governor of California, application was made at Albany for Gov. Fenton's signature. That they had not been able to obtain it owing to the fact that the Governor was absent, and was not expected to return before the beginning of next week.

Judge BRADY, after hearing all that could be said upon either side, concluded to remand the prisoner and adjourn the hearing on the return to the *habeas corpus* until Tuesday next.

For the prisoner S. H. Stuart; H. H. Rice appeared to oppose the motion to discharge.

AN ELOPEMENT AFFAIR.

Fritz Bayer vs. Geo. Ruckert.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest obtained by plaintiff against defendant. It is alleged that in March last defendant eloped from this City with plaintiff's wife, taking with him something like $4,000 worth of plaintiff's property and going to Havana. After rusticating awhile at a hotel in Havana plaintiff concluded to return, and made his appearance in this City on the 27th ult. He was immediately arrested on complaint of his wife, whom it appears he had deserted on eloping with Mrs. Bayer, but was soon discharged, his wife having failed to appear against him. Bayer then caused his arrest on a charge of wrongfully converting to his own use the money aforesaid, carried off by Mrs. Bayer. It appeared from the papers that plaintiff and defendant had been intimate friends, plaintiff having purchased a saloon of defendant a short time before the elopement. At the suggestion of defendant plaintiff was induced to deposit his money in the Savings Bank in the name of his wife, thus enabling her to draw it previous to eloping with defendant.

Judge Brady, after hearing the facts, denied the motion to vacate the order of arrest, but reduced the bail to $3,000, in default of which defendant is now confined in Ludlow-street Jail.

Ferdinand Kurzman for plaintiff; Wm. W. Badger for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 10.

By Judge Leonard.

Kaufman Bachrach *vs.* David Heidenheimer et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. Lewis Zaum *vs.* Louise Zaum; application for alimony denied. August Isler et. al *vs.* Wilson Register et al.; motion granted, costs to abide the event. Chas. Endres, &c., *vs.* Chas. T. Platt et al.; there is sufficient doubt of the *bona fides* of the transfers to require the injunction to be retained till the trial; costs $10, to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 12.

By Judge Jones.

Francis Skinner *vs.* Arthur Noyes; motion denied without prejudice to defendant to move as indicated in the opinion; no costs to either party.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12. 1867.

$20,000	U. S 6s. '81, R.	110½
2,000	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	110⅜
150,000	do	110⅜
1,500	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C.	109¾
2,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New	108⅝
2,000	do	108½
300,000	do	108⅝
30,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65	109¾
4,600	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67, New Is.	108⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C, '65 new iss	108⅛
7,000	U.S.5s,10-40s.R.	102⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s, C.	102⅛
5,000	Tr. N. 7 3-10s, First Ser.	108⅛
3,600	do Small	108
40,000	do 2d Ser.	108⅛
2,000	do Small	108
48,600	do	108
20,000	do 3d Ser.	108
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.x-c.	66⅜
5,000	do 2d call	67
5,000	do	66¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New	64⅞
10,000	do	65
1,000	Virginia 6s	51
5,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	57
5,000	do	57⅛
5,000	do	58
5,000	do 2d call	59
1,000	Missouri 6s	98
4,999	do	98⅛
25,000	do	99¼
20,000	do	99⅜
22,000	do 2d call	99⅞
10,000	do	100
5,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	80
5,000	Ga. St. 7s nw	83½
5,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	93
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27¼
5,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102⅛
1,000	O. & M. C. C. bs.	80
6,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st	85½
5,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
94	Fourth N. Bank	105
10	Met'n Bank	128
11	Mech. Bank'g As.	114
50	Bank S. of N. Y.	110
200	Wilkesbarre Coal	39
200	Canton Co.	48¼
100	do	48⅜
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	40
100	do 2d call	40⅛
200	do b30	40½
140	Adams Ex. Co.	69½
100	do	69⅞
200	do	70

200	West. U. Tel.	43⅞
100	do	48¾
200	do b15	49
450	do	49
100	do 2d call	48⅝
350	do	48¾
600	do	49
100	Quick. Min. Co.	34
300	do	33¾
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	23⅞
500	At. Mail	110
100	do	110¼
200	Boston W. P.	23¼
100	Central Coal Co.	44¾
100	do	45
200	Wells & F Ex.	65
100	do	65¼
100	do	65⅛
50	Pacific Mail	143⅛
100	do	144
100	do	143⅜
150	do	143⅞
200	do	144
200	do	144⅛
100	do 2d call	143⅞
200	Clev. & Pitts	90⅛
200	do s60	89
200	do s60	90
1500	N. Y. Central	106
550	do	106⅛
1300	do	106¼
500	do b30	106⅜
100	do 2d call	106⅛
1000	Erie Railroad	70⅞
700	do	71
500	do	71⅛
100	do s60	70
100	Erie R. Pf.	77⅛
400	Reading R.	104⅞
20	do	104
53	Mich. Cen.	111¼
400	M. S. & N. I.	80⅜
500	do	80⅛
300	Chi. & N. W.	45⅞
100	do s30	45¼
100	do s60	45⅛
200	do 2d call	45⅛
200	do	45¾
400	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	68¾
30	do	68¼
100	do 2d call	69
300	do	68⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120⅛
100	Chic. & R. I.	97⅞
300	do	97¾
200	Mil. & St. P. R.	46
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64½
100	do b30	65
200	do 2d call	64¾
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	102
200	do	101¾
50	do	101½

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C.	109
1,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C, '62	111⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, N. Issue	108⅜
50,000	do	108⅛
500	do Small	108½
25,000	U.S.5s. 10-40s, C.	102¾
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Second Series.	107⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s new	65
3,000	Tenn. 6s. ex C.	66¾
2,000	do	67
40,000	O. & M. C.	26¾
100,000	do	26⅞
100	Adams Express	70
100	Canton Co.	48
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	40½
100	do b30	40⅜
100	do	40¼
100	West. U. Tel	48⅛
150	do	48¼
250	do	48
100	do	47¾
200	do	47⅞
200	Quick. Min. Co.	33½
500	do	33¼
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	23½
400	At. M. S. Co.	109¾
200	Boston W. P.	23
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	105¾
200	do	105⅞
400	do	105¾

350	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	143
500	Erie R	70⅜
400	do	70⅝
700	do	70⅛
200	do	70⅜
600	Hud. Riv. R.	110
100	do b60	110
400	Reading R.	104⅛
200	do	104
1200	do	103¾
200	Mich. Cen. R.	110
200	do	109⅞
300	M. S. & N. I.	79¾
500	do	79⅝
200	Clev. & Pitts	91
500	do	91¾
500	Chi. & N. W	45
200	do	44⅞
2000	do	44¾
200	do s60	44½
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	68
100	do b30	68
1200	do	67⅞
200	Clev. & Tol	119¾
400	do	119½
100	Chic. & R. I.	96⅞
100	do	97
100	Mil. & St. P.	46
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64
100	Tol. W. & W.	49
100	do	48¾
100	do	48⅜
500	P., F. W. & C.	101½
800	do	101
100	do	101⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M.C. b10	27
100	Bos. Water P. b30	23⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	69⅛
100	do s30	69⅛
100	Mariposa Min.	10⅛
100	do	10¾
600	Mar. Pf.	24¼
100	do b30	24⅜
300	Pacific Mail	144⅛
100	do	144⅝
100	do	144¾
400	Atlantic Mail	110½
100	do b10	110½
200	do	110
300	West. U. Tel.	49⅛
200	do	49
100	do b3	49⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	105⅞
300	do b3	105⅞
100	do s3	105¾
200	do b10	105⅞
300	Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅞
200	do b10	98
2300	do	98
300	do c	98
100	M. So. & N. I.	80⅛
500	do	80⅜
100	do b3	80⅜
200	do	80⅜

600	Erie R.	70
2800	do	71⅞
300	do b10	71
1900	do	71⅛
1200	do s60	70⅞
2500	do	71¼
2300	do	71⅜
300	do b15	71⅛
400	do c	71⅜
900	do	71½
300	do s3	71⅜
400	Reading R.	104⅞
200	do b10	105
200	do	104¾
200	T., W. & W.	50
300	Tol., W. & W Pr.	64½
100	do b10	64⅝
100	do b10	64¾
200	Clev. & Pitts	92¾
400	do	92½
200	do	92¼
1200	do	92
300	Chi. & N. W	45⅛
200	do b10	45⅝
600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	69
200	do	68⅞
200	do	68¾
600	P. Ft. W. & C ex div s10	102¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	26½
100	Canton Co. b30	49
400	Adams Ex	70½
100	do	70¾
100	do	70⅞
100	Quicksilver	34½
200	do	34⅛
200	Mariposa Pr.	23⅞
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	143⅞
200	do	143½
600	West. U. Tel	48⅞
200	do	48¾
100	do b10	48⅞
300	do	48⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	105⅞
100	do b10	106
100	do c	105⅞
1800	Erie R.	71⅛
400	do c	71⅛
900	do	71
300	do s10	71⅛
1500	do s60	71⅜
400	do b3	71⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	49⅛
100	do b10	49⅛
100	do b3	49⅛
100	P., F. W. & C. ex. div.	101½

500	Reading. R.	104⅛
200	do b3	104⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	45⅛
100	do	46¾
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64⅝
200	M. S. & N. I.	80¼
600	do	80
200	Cleve. & Pitts	92
300	do	91¾
400	do	91½
200	do	91
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	97¼
100	do s10	97⅛
300	do	97⅛
400	do	97
800	do	96⅞
100	Chic & N. W.	45
200	do	45⅛
1100	do	45⅛
300	do c	45⅛
200	do b10	45⅜
500	Chic. & N.W. P.	68⅜
600	do	68⅞
2100	do	68¼
200	do c	68¾
600	do b3	68⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	26⅛
100	Quick. Min.	33⅛
200	Mar. Min. Co.	10
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	141⅞
200	At. Mail	110
1200	N. Y. Cen.	105⅜
200	do b10	105⅞
3500	Erie R.	69⅞
300	do	69¾
600	do	69⅞
300	do b10	69⅛
300	do s3	69½
500	Reading R.	103⅞
100	do	103⅞
800	do	103
400	do b15	103½
200	Mil. & St. P	45⅞
100	do	45⅞
100	do	45⅞
400	do	46
100	do	46⅛
200	do	46⅜
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅞
100	do s10	63⅞

200	Adams Ex. Co.	70
800	West. U. Tel	47⅛
600	do	47⅞
100	do s10	47⅛
300	do b3	47½
200	do	47⅜
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
200	do	79⅞
200	do b10	79⅛
800	Cleve. & Pitts	90⅞
400	C., R. I. & P.	96⅜
1300	do	96⅞
200	do b10	97
600	do	97
200	Chic. & N. W.	44¾
2300	do	44⅝
300	do	44⅛
200	do s10	44⅜
400	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	67⅞
1200	do	67⅞
800	do	67⅞
200	do b5	67⅞
100	P., F. W., & C. ex dv	101⅞

FRIDAY, July 12—P. M.

The Gold Room continued firm to-day, and most of the sales were at 139¾@⅞ ⅌ cent. The Cash Gold is easy, but the reported export demand for Saturday's steamers contributed, as on yesterday afternoon, to support the price. The engagements for Saturday thus far reported to us amount to about $2,400,000. It is possible that further shipments will be added in season for the sailing of the steamers to-morrow morning. Exchange on London firm at 110½ ⅌ cent.

The market for Money continues steady at 5@6 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, the supply being easy.

The Public Funds yielded ⅛ to ¼ ⅌ cent. on the previous rapid advance, but there was not much abatement in the activity of the demand, either at the Stock Exchange or at the counters of the great dealers on Wall-street.

The Stock Exchange has been violently excited throughout the day on the Railway speculation. There is a strong fight and some considerable feeling between the friends of the upward movement and the bearish opposition to a further advance. The latter had the advantage after 1 o'clock, and the price of Erie, as the leading speculative, at 3 o'clock had fallen to 69¾ as against 70⅞ ⅌ cent. at the close of business yesterday. New-York Central fluctuated between 106¼ and 105¼ ⅌ cent., Rock Island between 98 and 96⅞ ⅌ cent., and the Northwest Stocks and Michigan Southern fell off 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous list was also generally lower than on Thursday afternoon, except the old Express Companies, which were in better demand.

Late in the Afternoon the Stock Exchange continued unsettled, under strong demonstrations to sell the Railway list down. The Public Funds were partially lower. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅜	102⅞	Northwest	45⅛	45
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜	111⅜	N. West Pref.	68⅜	68
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅜	108⅛	Rock Island	97⅞	97⅛
N. Y. Central	105⅞	105⅜	Fort Wayne	102⅜	101⅞
Erie	70⅞	70⅛	W. U. Telegraph	49	48
Hudson	109¾	110	Cumberland	40⅞	40⅛
Reading	104⅛	103⅞	Mariposa, Pref.	24⅛	24
Mich. Southern	80⅛	79⅞	St. Paul Pref.	65	63⅞
Illinois Central	123	123	Toledo & Wabash	50⅛	48⅞
Pittsburgh	92⅜	91	American Gold	139⅛	138⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	64⅝	65	Bills on London	110⅛	108⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public funds of the United States. The market shows a partial reaction from the extreme advance early in the week:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	133	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛
6 ⅌ cent., coup. 1868	135	5-20, c., 1867	108⅜
6 ⅌ cent., reg. 1881	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. reg'd. 1871	116
500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000 1862	111⅛	End. cou., 1874	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅞
5-20s, reg., 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 1st series	108⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, '65	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	108
5-20s reg., 1865, new iss.	108⅛	7 3-10 3d series	108

And the following for the State Bonds, nearly all of which are advancing. The Missouris sold at par ex-July Coupon, and the Tennessees, new, brought 65 ⅌ cent.:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., 1868	62
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	66⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	64⅞
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1874	100	Virginia 6s, x-c	51
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	51
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 7s, new bonds	82⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	98	N. Car. 6s	67⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1862	98	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	57
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	97	North Carolina n. bds.	57
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	98	Missouri 6s	99⅛
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	98	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	73⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	98	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	99⅛
Illinois War loan	98⅛	California 7s	122⅛
Mich. 7 ⅌ c. War l'n.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Irving	104
Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	128
Union	116	Market	110
National	110⅛	Continental	103
State of New-York	109⅛	St. Nicholas	104¼
Commerce	116	Marine	140
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112⅛	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	114
Ocean	101	Park	140
Chatham	135	Fourth National	105
Bank of North Am'a.	104	Tenth National	103⅛
Hanover	111		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅛	Con. 7 ⅌ c. ex. bds.	82⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Con. 7 ⅌ c. 1st m.	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es.	90	Lack & W Bds.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub.	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	106	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	108	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1867	100	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	82
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	99	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	97⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	113
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	101⅛	Pitts. Ft. W & Ch. 2d M.	96
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	107	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	86
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton Income	91
N. Ind. Goshen Line	68 99	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	62
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ⅌ c.	98	Peninsula R. R. bonds	77
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	113	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	86	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	75	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	47
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	80	Chi. & R. I. Con. mort.	90

A desperate effort was made on the Stock Exchange to-day to connect the name of one of the up-town Banks with the recent failures in the dry-goods trade. The Bank, whose credit was thus wickedly sported with, has a capital of $1,000,000, and has been running unusually strong of late in its returns to the Clearing-house here and to the National Currency Bureau at Washington. The story of failure or difficulty is, of course, out of the whole cloth.

Another failure among the Stock Brokers occurred to-day, owing to the recent rise on the Railway list. In this instance the firm in difficulty are members of the Open Board of Brokers.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 8 ⅌ cent.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company report the shipments of Pittston coal for week ending July 6, 1867, as follows:

	Tons.
By Railway	16,059
By Canal	1,183
Previously, 1867	370,191
Total	387,433
To same date, 1866	108,767
Increase	287,666

In regard to the recent advance in the Preferred and Common Shares of the Mariposa Company we have to say that the recent information at the Office in this City, by telegraph and otherwise, is represented to us as very encouraging. The property is now wholly under their control, and the working of the different mines on the estate, under the new processes of separating the pure Gold from the Quartz, is said to be equal to $30@$33 ⅌ ton.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,699,056. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	661	$306,098	1,231	$583,209	186	$88,805
Man. of Cotton	465	142,781	164	37,283	140	46,139
Man. of Silk	175	[illegible]	135	124,605	71	24,070
Man. of Flax	460	90,653	338	85,666	257	50,713
Miscellaneous	195	108,802	50	13,752	384	14,786
Total	1,953	$854,542	1,918	$844,514	908	$222,513
		844,514				854,542
Total entered		$1,699,056	Total marketed			$1,077,055

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 ⅌ cent. per annum free of Government tax. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company, 6 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax. The Manhattan Insurance Company, 5 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax.

The Central Pacific Railroad of California, with 94 miles in operation, gives the following exhibit of earnings and expenses for the first six months of the current year, in gold:

	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.
January	$38,169 22	$21,564 79	$16,604 43
February	51,831 38	23,867 79	27,963 59
March	60,029 14	20,115 16	39,913 98
April	81,156 31	21,242 76	59,913 55
May	95,828 59	23,184 44	72,644 15
June	122,018 56	21,963 20	100,055 36
Totals	$449,033 20	$131,938 14	$317,095 06

The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month of June, 1867, were $1,118,730 63. The earnings for June, 1866, were $1,243,635 62. Decrease, $124,904 99.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $331,000; Gold Notes, $312,000; total receipts, $2,051,212 89; total payments, $951,852 94; balance, $118,320,756 91.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, June 11, says:

"The shipments of Wheat from this port for the month of May were 298,890 sacks of 100 lbs. each, valued at $666,606. Of this amount, Great Britain was the chief customer, taking 244,000 sacks, manifested at over half a million dollars. Below will be found the details of these shipments to all ports, together with the exports of Flour:

TO EUROPE.

Cleared.	Vessels.	Destination.	100 lb. Sacks.	Value.
May 2	Tewkesbury	Liverpool	26,061	$54,744
May 2	Fabius	Falmouth	20,738	52,000
May 2	Sarah Nicholson	Liverpool	24,365	51,116
May 4	Ferd. Brumm	Liverpool	18,675	41,987
May 5	Dawstone	Liverpool	11,128	25,018
May 8	Jeddo	Cork	10,120	22,409
May 10	Harvest Queen	Liverpool	39,073	91,145
May 22	Glaramara	Cork	13,402	29,395
May 25	Cremorne	Liverpool	24,679	57,490
May 29	Baringa	Liverpool	22,174	51,752
May 29	Emerald	Liverpool	31,838	75,361
Totals			244,273	$553,588

TO ATLANTIC PORTS.

Cleared.	Vessels.	Destination.	100 lb. Sacks.	Value.
May 1	Mary E. Packer	New-York	6,198	$13,016
May 4	Nereid	New-York	6,974	14,645
May 9	Archer	New-York	15,000	33,750
May 24	Flying Eagle	New-York	4,998	10,846
May 29	Seminole	New-York	2,142	4,605
Totals			35,312	$76,862

TO CHINA.

Cleared.	Vessels.	Destination.	100 lb. Sacks.	Value.
May 14	Magnet	Hong Kong	6,886	$13,451
May 29	Sumatra	Hong Kong	10,633	19,116
Totals			17,519	$32,567

Recapitulation.

	100 lb. Sacks.	Value.
To Europe	244,273	$553,588
To Atlantic ports	35,312	76,862
To China	17,519	32,567
Totals	297,104	$663,017
Add other ports	1,786	3,589
Totals for May	298,890	$666,606

The shipments of Flour during the same month were as follows:

	Bbls.	Value.
To New-York	64,997¼	$426,875
To China	11,275	66,418
To Liverpool	2,447¼	15,064
To Batavia	2,500	16,875
To Central America	1,148	6,022
To other ports	1,023¼	6,823
Totals	83,391	$538,077

The above is the largest monthly shipment of flour ever made from this port, and is 12,300 bbls. in excess of the shipment in April. As that shipment was 22,206 bbls. larger than for any previous month, the increase in May over April is all the more noteworthy, and shows an extent of trade that no one would have dared to prophesy a few years ago, when the bulk of our flour was either received from the East or from foreign markets. Our shipments to New-York for May alone show an increase of about 20,500 bbls. over April, and the shipments to that port in April were within a fraction of the largest previous monthly shipments to all ports. Such a growing trade may well provoke the flattering comments touching our prosperity as a State which have of late been so freely presented in the columns of the Atlantic Press. The popularity of the Isthmus route as a means of Flour transportation shows no abatement, notwithstanding the increase of freight duties to $3 50 ⅌ bbl. in gold. The shipments by this route began in November last. During the past month they have been as follows:

Date.	Steamers.	Bbls.
May 10	Golden City	11,636¼
May 15	Moses Taylor	1,133¼
May 18	Montana	8,499¾
May 30	Sacramento	7,535¼
Total		28,805¼
Previously since Nov. 10, 1866		99,851¼
Grand Total		128,656¾

The steamer yesterday carried upward of 7,000 barrels, mostly interior and Oregon brands. Under the recent heavy decline in flour and wheat in the New-York market, there is considerable reason to fear that late shipments will net a loss to shippers. At present there is but little encouragement to continue shipments to the East; and unless some reaction takes place in the New-York market, we shall not be surprised if the flour trade *via* Panama ceases altogether, at least for the present. The difference in price between the two markets will not justify the payment of $3 50 (gold) freight ⅌ bbl. demanded by the Isthmus route.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 12.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

Building and lot on the southwest corner of Catharine and Oak sts $15,700

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 12, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 26 bbls. Ashes, 3,267 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. and 182 bags Corn Meal, 17,849 bushels Corn, 1,010 bushels Malt, 80 bbls. Beef, 80 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 444 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in request and steady at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been moderately inquired for at unaltered figures.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¾c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and on the decline, under the less favorable foreign news. The demand has been limited. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27¾c. ⅌ lb., on sales and resales of 1,480 bales, against receipts of 416 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,317
Receipts last week	9,462
Receipts preceding week	6,760
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	383,749
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	611,311
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	322,798
Exports since Sept. 1	441,271
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,822,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,480,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	170,000

FEATHERS—Have been quiet at previous rates.

FISH—A light business has been transacted in the leading kinds, which have been quoted about steady in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate supply and good request, to-day, at a further improvement of 15c.@30c. ⅌ bbl., the market closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 15@$9; very poor to good Extra State at $9@$10 65; good to choice do. do. at $10 70@$11 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 70@$11 65 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 15	@$9 00
Extra State	9 00	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 60	@11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 70	@14 75
Extra Genesee	11 80	@14 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@18 50

Southern Flour is in demand, and is dearer; sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at $9 85@$11 65 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 70@$16 50 for fair to choice extra do. ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate demand at $11@$14 75 for extra ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, at from $7 25@$9 15 for inferior to very choice ⅌ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85@$5 90 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,350 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 50 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively request, and on very light offerings of desirable qualities, prices of sound Spring have been quoted up fully 5c., and of Winter, especially California, 10c.@15c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 1 Spring (in a retail way) at $2 56@$2 65; very poor to fair No. 2 do. at $2 20@$2 32½; new South Carolina at $3 50; and White California at $3 15@$3 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been a shade firmer, but not very active. Sales have been reported since our last of 96,000 bushels, at $1 05@$1 09 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; 80c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp, and $1 08@$1 14 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet; prices are nominal. Barley continues quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in fair request, including New Western at from 82c.@93c. for the whole range; State at 93c.@94½c., instore and afloat; Southern at 90c.@92c., ⅌ bushel; sales 89,000 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more request and steady.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair supply and slack request at 85c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 95c.@$1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive, yet quoted firm.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and buoyant in price.

LUMBER—Has been in request and quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Continues plenty and heavy, with a moderate inquiry, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Island, 52c.@54c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 57c.@59c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 12½@$8 62½ ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 50@$6; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are inactive and heavy in price, including Crude Whale at 65c.@67c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in rather better demand at 16c.@17c. for Crude; 11c.@12c. for do., in bulk; 25c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37½c.@39c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon. Receipts to-day, 3,285 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand, chiefly on speculative account, and has again advanced. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,600 bbls., in lots, at $22 62@$22 87 for new Western Mess, closing at $22 75 cash; $22 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $19 25@$19 50 for Prime, and $21 75@$22 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 750 bbls. New Mess, buyer July and seller September, at $22 87@$23, respectively, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 9½c.@10½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 280 pkgs. Bacon is scarce and quiet at 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Short Clear; 12¾c. for City Long Rib; 12¾c. for Long Clear, 11¾c. for Short Rib, 11c. for Cumberland Cut, ⅌ lb.; sales 91 boxes. Lard is doing better; sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅜c.@12⅜c., and small lots of very choice kettle-rendered at a shade higher prices ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 230 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal. Beef Hams rule quite dull at $38@$40 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been very quiet at 7c.@14⅜c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ⅌ lb.	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ⅌ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ⅌ lb.	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	.13	@14

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	14⅛	@14⅜
Factory Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	12	@13
Farm Dairies, fair, ⅌ lb.	10	@12
Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	7	@ 9

RICE—The demand has been more active, and prices have been maintained, as previously quoted.

SALT—Has been dull and heavy; quotations have been altogether nominal.

SEEDS—Have been neglected and nominal in price.

SKINS—Have been dull and unsettled.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate request since our last, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c. and Family, 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

SUGARS—Have been very firm on a moderately active business; sales since our last 1,385 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11⅛c.@13½c., and 614 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c., ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in lively request at from 14c.@17½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 102,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in request and stiffly held.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand; 278 hhds. Kentucky have sold at 4c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at 37c.@40c. for Western, in bond, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 120 bales Cotton on private terms; 8,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5½d. ⅌ bushel, and 50 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For London, 150 bbls. Oil at 17s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Corn at 5d. ⅌ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, July 12, 1867.

MEATS.

Dealers report an unusually dull week's trade, on a declining market, the supplies being, as a rule, in excess of the wants of purchasers. The main call has been for lamb, veal and choice cuts of beef, in the fresh meat line, and in the line of cured meats, for hams and bacon. Mutton has been very sparingly sought after.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.	$ 25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 23
Beef, round, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb.	28	@ 35
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb.	26	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 28
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 23
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 30
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb.	24	@ 30
Pigs, roasting, each	3 00	@4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 16
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 18
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Hams, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	14	@ 16
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 25
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 28
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb.	17	@ 20
Lard, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 18
Suet, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Hearts, each	25	@ 50
Sweet Breads, ⅌ dozen	2 50	@4 00
Tripe, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The assortment is a very moderate one, as usual at this season. Business is tame and prices show very little variation.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Chickens, ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	1 25	@1 50
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Geese, each	2 00	@3 00
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	3 25	@4 25
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	22	@ 27

FISH.

A moderate supply has been available to buyers at our quotations. The demand has been less animated. The Salmon season is on the wane.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ⅌ lb.	$ 12	@ 20
Bluefish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Cod, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 15
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Eels, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Flounders, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 9
Haddock, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Halibut, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 20
Herrings, fresh, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
King Fish, ⅌ lb.	18	@ 20
Lobsters, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ lb.	50	@ 87
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@ —
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@2 75
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 75	@2 50
Porgies, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 10
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 40
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb.	20	@ 25
Shad, each	25	@ 65
Sheepshead	10	@ 18
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 18
Sturgeon, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 15
Trout, ⅌ lb.	50	@ 75
Weakfish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12

VEGETABLES.

At most of the stands to-day new truck alone was on exhibition. In this line a fair business was transacted, buyers having in most instances any existing advantage.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	$ 20	@ 30
Beans, string, ⅌ half peck	35	@ 50
Beets, ⅌ dozen	50	@1 00
Cabbages, each	8	@ 15
Carrots, ⅌ dozen bunches	40	@ 50
Cauliflowers, each	20	@ 60
Cucumbers, each	3	@ 8
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	22	@ 25
Horse-Radish, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 12
Lettuce, ⅌ head	4	@ 5
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Mint, ⅌ bunch	1	@ 3
Onions, ⅌ peck	62½	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	8	@ 12
Onions, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 7
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	4	@ 5
Peas, green, ⅌ half-peck	18	@ 35
Peas, shelled, ⅌ quart	25	@ 35
Peppers, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl.	3 00	@3 50
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	35	@ 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ peck	1 00	@1 25
Potatoes, new, ⅌ bbl.	6 00	@9 00
Potatoes, new, ⅌ peck	75	@1 00
Radishes, ⅌ bunch	2	@ 5
Rhubarb, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 12
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 5
Squashes, each	8	@ 15
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	15	@ 25
Turnips, new, ⅌ bunch	6	@ 10
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12

FRUIT.

New varieties are in very full supply this week, and prices are working down in all seasonable fruits. The demand is good.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ⅌ lb.	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	50	@ 75
Bananas, ⅌ dozen	25	@1 25
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	12	@ 25
Cherries, ⅌ lb.	12	@ 25
Cocoanuts, each	8	@ 10
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	35	@ 40
Currants, new, ⅌ lb.	8	@ 12
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 30
Figs, ⅌ lb.	25	@ 35
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	10	@ 18
Hazel Nuts, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@ 20
Lemons, ⅌ doz.	15	@ 38
Melons, each	15	@ 75
Oranges, ⅌ doz.	15	@ 75
Peaches, ⅌ quart	35	@ 75
Plums, ⅌ quart	25	@ 30
Pine Apples, each	18	@ 62
Raisins, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 25
Raspberries, ⅌ basket	10	@ 15
Strawberries, ⅌ quart	25	@ 37½
Whortleberries, ⅌ quart	25	@ 37½

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The Butter and Cheese dealers continue their talk of excessively dull times, despite the liberal supplies and the comparatively low prices, which they seem to think should tempt buyers to purchase more freely. In selected Eggs—and selections need to be made with more than usual care—a fair trade is in progress. Honey is in slack demand and stationary in price.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, good to choice new, ⅌ lb.	$ 28	@ 33
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb.	23	@ 28
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb.	15	@ 20
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 25
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	25	@ 28
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb.	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$5 75	@7 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb.	35	@ 52
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ⅌ lb.	30	@ 50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb.	10	@ 35
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl.	14 00	@18 50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25 lb. bags	2 25	@2 87
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb.	6	@ 8
Milk, ⅌ quart	8	@ 10
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@1 25
Rice, ⅌ lb.	10	@ 13
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb.	8⅛	@ 11⅛
Sugar, Brown and light, ⅌ lb.	13⅛	@ 18
Sugar, refined, ⅌ lb.	16	@ 19
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ⅌ lb.	75	@1 60
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb.	90	@2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb.	65	@1 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1½ o'clock, MATINEE
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WOMAN IN WHITE. Julia Dean as Laura Fairlie and Ann Catherick.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, WILLIAM TELL, DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, and the COBBLER and SULTAN.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY and QUITE AT HOME. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner Derby, is published in the Weekly Times of July 6. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Atlantic Cable dispatches give us this morning, the news of the reception of the Sultan of Turkey in London. His Ottoman Majesty was met on landing by the Prince of Wales and by the Viceroy of Egypt, and was by them escourted to London where the popular reception was unusually brilliant and imposing.

It is reported from Vienna that serious disturbances have broken out in the province of Galicia. The insurgents, who are said to have been excited to revoult by Russian emissaries, have repulsed the troops sent to preserve order.

The Swiss Government have decided not to send a Minister to represent the Confederation at Washington.

CONGRESS.

On the assembling of the Senate yesterday, Mr. Chandler asked leave to call up the resolution offered by him a few days since, directing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire how many Mexican prisoners of war had been shot after capture, under the decree of Maximilian of October, 1865, and made a lengthy speech on the subject. He denounced Maximilian, and said he should have been hung instead of shot. He also denounced the Secretary of State, who, he said, had given aid to Maximilian by permitting him to buy arms in this country. Mr. Fowler took the same ground, calling the Archduke a royal fillibuster. Mr. Johnson was opposed to the resolution, and believed that the decree for which Maximilian was reviled was issued by the French Commanders. Mr. Nye favored the proposition, and said he always regarded Mexico as naturally belonging to the United States. He claimed that Maximilian's interference in Mexican affairs, as the agent of Napoleon, was made with a view to aid the rebellion. The further consideration of the resolution was postponed. Mr. Ross offered a resolution relative to Indian difficulties, which was ordered to be printed. The Senate then went into Executive session. When the doors were reopened, Mr. Wade called up the House bill relieving from the charge of desertion those soldiers who left their commands after Lee's surrender. Objection was made, and, after some discussion, the Senate declined to consider the bill. At 4 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7:30. On reassembling in the evening the Reconstruction Bill, as it passed the House, was received and read. Mr. Trumbull objected to some of the amendments, and moved the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee. A debate followed, some of the members favoring immediate action on the amendments and others desiring a Conference Committee. A motion to non-concur in the House amendments, and asking for a Committee of Conference, was finally agreed to. Mr. Sumner called up his Universal Suffrage Bill, which was read at length. After a lengthy debate, the Senate, by vote, declared the bill not in order under the rule, and refused to consider it, and thereupon adjourned.

In the House Mr. Julian asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill declaring forfeited to the United States all lands granted by Congress in 1856 to States in the South for railroad purposes, which grants had expired by limitation. In the course of the debate which ensued it was stated that Northern loyal men were deeply interested in Southern railroads and such a bill would operate against them. The resolution was then modified so as to make it one of inquiry regarding the roads of Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Louisiana, and, under a suspension of the rules, was adopted by a vote of 99 to 35. Mr. Butler offered a resolution declaring that, inasmuch as the Government of Louisiana was illegal, no efficient means could be adopted for repairing the levees, and authorizing the District Commander to issue bonds for the purpose of obtaining money for the prosecution of such work. The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received. Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Reconstruction Bill received from the Senate with a few amendments, mostly verbal. Among the new sections reported is one directing that none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decisions or directions of the Attorney-General, or any other officer of the Government, except as directed by Congress. Mr. Robinson made a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill. Mr. Logan spoke in favor of it, as did also Mr. Farnsworth and others. Mr. Stevens finally moved the previous question on the bill and the amendments, and the House seconded the motion. Mr. Stevens did not avail himself of his privilege to close the debate, but called for votes on the several amendments. The one referring to the Attorney-General was so modified as to direct that commanding officers of military districts and boards of registration shall not be controlled by the opinion of any civil officer of the United States. The other amendments were then agreed to, the bill was sent back to the Senate, and the House adjourned.

At the Evening Session a motion prevailed asking the Secretary of War what appropriations were necessary to carry out the Reconstruction Law. The Reconstruction Bill was reported back from the Senate. A Committee of Conference was appointed and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Surratt trial yesterday the examination of witnesses for the defence was continued. Mr. Clarvoe, a detective, related the occurrences at Mrs. Surratt's house on the night of the assassination, when the officers went there to arrest Surratt. He also related the particulars of his visit to Canada, in company with Weichman, in pursuit of Surratt. Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, who lived with Mrs. Surratt, was examined at great length, and denied several statements made by Weichman relative to the conduct of Mrs. Surratt on the night of the assassination, and denied certain conversations reported by him. Charles B. Stewart, a clothing merchant, doing business at Elmira, testified that on the morning of the 13th or 14th of April, 1865, a man wearing a coat of peculiar cut came into his store and remained some time. He thought Surratt was that man. Frank H. Atkinson, an Alderman in Elmira, and book-keeper for Mr. Stewart, corroborated the statement made by that gentleman. Joseph Carroll, cutter in Mr. Stewart's establishment, testified to the same facts. The Court then adjourned to this morning.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday. Memorials regarding suffrage, liquor prohibition, and against appropriations to sectarian institutions were presented and referred. The privileges of the floor were extended to Chief-Justice Chase, and a recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the members to pay their respects to Mr. Chase. A number of resolutions were offered and referred to committees. In the Committee of the Whole the question of suffrage was discussed, but without coming to any definite action the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

Another vessel which was sent out to explore the newly-discovered island in the Pacific has returned to San Francisco after an unsuccessful search for it. A tract of discolored water, 250 miles long by 80 broad, was found, but no soundings could be obtained. From this and the presence of many birds it is believed that an island exists in the vicinity.

LOCAL.

Emigration statistics for the past six months show that the number of births at sea were 118, and of deaths 352. Of the latter 258 occurred on sailing vessels, and among 28,308 passengers, being one and one-tenth per cent. The deaths, 94 in all, on board steamships occurred among 108,518, being less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The sidewalk in front of No. 146 Fulton-street, where improvements are going on, fell in yesterday, carrying down two boys, and injuring one of them, who was rescued with difficulty, quite severely. Two women escaped narrowly, owing to the presence of mind of a workman who saw the coming accident in time to save himself and them.

The war between the old and new Express Companies seems to have brought both into Court by action of their stockholders. An order in relation to the American Company will be found under our regular head of Court reports.

The arrival of emigrants for the first six months of the year at this port is shown by the returns of the Board of Emigration to be: By sailing vessels, 28,308; by steamships, 108,518; in all, 136,826.

Thomas J. Carr was committed yesterday on the charge of attempting to take the life of Mrs. Florence Temple, an actress by profession, by shooting her with a pistol at No. 133 Bleecker-street.

Resolutions were offered at the Board of Aldermen yesterday, proposing to lay the Nicholson Pavement in a number of the streets. They were laid over under the rule.

The fruit supply at the City markets yesterday was abundant, and the prices comparatively low. Strawberries may be still had for twenty-five cents per quart.

Eight hundred barrels of whisky were seized yesterday by Collector Thomas Smith. They were prepared for shipment to California, but were found improperly branded.

Six important seizures were made by the officers of the Metropolitan Revenue Board yesterday and the day before. Four of these were of distilleries in Brooklyn.

If the weather be fair to-morrow there will be the usual Saturday treat for music lovers at the Central Park.

The Association of German Liquor-dealers and Inn-keepers met last evening, and indorsed the action of other societies combating the Excise Law.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was moderately active yesterday. Flour, Grain, Pork and Lard were again dearer. Cotton was heavy. Freights were tamer.

The Whisky Frauds—Nature of the Remedies.

We are glad to see that the exposures we have made of the extent and character of the gigantic frauds practiced upon the revenue of the country by whisky distillers and others, in collusion with the revenue officers of the Government, are attracting the attention of the authorities at Washington. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have directed that no distillers or agents of distillers be appointed storekeepers in the bonded warehouses, and have applied for full information concerning the derelict parties in the cases of fraud of which we have made specific mention. All this is well. It has importance, because it indicates a disposition on the part of those officials to do what may lie in their power by way of remedying the crimes and abuses which are rapidly bringing the Revenue Department to the brink of ruin. But these evils are not to be cured by the issuing of orders, or the removal of one set of knaves and the substitution of another set in their places. The disease is deep-seated, and demands a radical remedy. It demands the attention, the earnest, vigilant and determined efforts of the Treasury Department, seconded and sustained by the President of the United States. Without his coöperation, all efforts at reform will prove utter and disastrous failures.

The general impression seems to be that the evils we have exposed can be remedied by *reducing the tax.* Something might possibly be accomplished in that way; and we are inclined to think that on general grounds of justice and good policy, it ought to be reduced. But it is higher in England than here, and is nevertheless collected without fraud or loss to any great extent. Many people suppose that most of the fraudulent whisky offered in the market is the result of illicit distillation, carried on in secret places unknown to the Government officials. This, we are satisfied, is a mistake. Such secret stills are to be found mainly in large cities. Beyond doubt, New-York and Brooklyn have more stills in the cellars of dwelling-houses and in stables than all the rest of the country. And yet all who are well informed on this subject agree that the quantity of spirits produced in places unknown to the officers is absolutely insignificant. The reason is obvious. It is impossible to carry on a distillery in secret for any length of time. Hogsheads of molasses must be carted to the place, and barrels of whisky must be taken away. Beside, it is impossible to ferment molasses so as to make whisky without producing an odor that can be detected for some distance, and which makes the place a nuisance to all those who reside in its immediate vicinity. It was in this manner that both Friel and Mulrany, recently convicted in Brooklyn, and sentenced to the State Prison for illicit distillation, were discovered. Let the Government offer a reward of $250 for every illicit distillery that is broken up, and $250 for the conviction of the person carrying it on, and the information against all these small places will be forthcoming. We venture the assertion that there is not to-day, and cannot be in the future, a distillery carried on in the City of New-York or Brooklyn for *ten days,* without being known to at least twenty different persons and without offending at least half that number. All that is necessary, therefore, is for the Government to make it a greater object for the persons having this information to divulge it, than it is for them to keep silent. The illicit distillation of whisky is comparatively of but little moment, and can be entirely suppressed. It is not in this direction we are to seek for a cure. The evil is to be found *in distilleries that are now under the immediate supervision of Government officials,* in places visited daily by Government officers, who suppress the facts that come to their knowledge, and for a bribe accept returns they must know to be utterly false.

But it is said the temptation is too great to be resisted; that the hope of sudden riches will induce both the citizen and the official to violate the law, and that the corruption fund furnished by the $2 tax is so large that it is impossible to get officials who will enforce the law. This we do not believe. If the Government were to rely entirely upon the moral sense of the citizen not to violate the law, and of the official not to permit its violation, doubtless this would be so. But no Government or people have ever thought of doing this. We have penal codes enacted expressly for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the laws on the part of those who, but for the risks of imprisonment, might be tempted to violate them.

All experience has proved that the certainty of imprisonment will restrain the commission of crime. Crime flourishes just in proportion as the criminal calculates upon the chances of escape. There was a time when counterfeiting had become so general as to threaten the absolute destruction of the national currency. It was a long time before the Government got to work, and the risk incurred seemed as nothing compared with the gains to be realized from dealing in counterfeit money. But the time came when counterfeiters were watched, detected, arrested, convicted and imprisoned. And the result is that there never was a time when the country was so free of counterfeit money as it is at present. Let the manufacturer of fraudulent whisky be pursued and punished in the same manner, and let a few of the officials who connive with and aid them in the commission of their crimes, be compelled to exchange their "palatial homes" for a felon's cell at Sing Sing, and the frauds on the revenue will rapidly diminish. Making whisky is not as profitable as the manufacture and vending of counterfeit money. Nor can it be carried on with the same secrecy. A man cannot carry a hogshead of molasses around in his trunk, as he can a counterfeit plate, nor can he carry a barrel of whisky to market in his pocket. Grant the same immunity from arrest and punishment in the one case as in the other, and counterfeiting will again flourish equal to the fraudulent distillation of spirits in its palmiest days.

We have said that a reduction of the tax will not remedy the evil. One fact shows this. The tax on oil is only twenty cents per gallon, and yet the fraud in oil is just as universal as the frauds in whisky. Oil should pay the Government a revenue of $18,000,000 per annum. For the last three months it has paid nothing. Honest men were first driven from whisky and tobacco, and now they are being driven from oil also. And this, unless the evil under which the country is now suffering can be corrected, is destined to extend throughout the entire list of taxable articles. Honest men who pay their taxes, and who would scorn to purchase exemption by dividing with the official, cannot compete with a dishonest one who will. It would be a national disgrace, as well as national ruin, for the Government to permit honest men to be driven from one branch of business after another of those most heavily taxed, until the commerce of the country in every article where the tax will afford a profit shall be given up to the swarm of scoundrels that for the present seem willing to confine their operations to whisky, tobacco and oil.

The Government is under the most sacred obligations to protect the business man who pays taxes from the ruinous competition of the one who does not. That this cannot be done by a reduction of the taxes is plain. Having learned how to do it, the dishonest taxpayer and corrupt official will continue to divide so long as the tax is worth dividing. Nothing but an entire removal of the tax will answer.

Take the article of whisky as an illustration: An ordinary distillery will manufacture from 2,000 to 4,000 gallons of spirits every twenty-four hours. At 3,000 gallons per day it would pay the Government at the present tax $6,000 daily, or about $2,000,000 per annum. Reduce the tax to $1 per gallon, and the distiller who, by colluding with the officers, can evade paying of the tax, would have as the result of a year's operation in a business in which not over $50,000 is invested, a million dollars to divide; reduce the tax to fifty cents and he still has $500,000; and if you go still lower and fix it at twenty-five cents there still remains the very respectable sum of a quarter of a million. Now, if we remember that in order to secure absolute immunity, it is only necessary for the taxpayer to collude at most with *three* officers in a district, it will be seen that two or three distillers combining would be able, even with a tax of twenty-five cents per gallon, to offer inducements not likely to be disregarded by officers who have become familiar with the rules of division by practicing on larger figures, especially when we remember that most the men who fill these offices could not command, out of them, salaries of three thousand per year. With three distilleries in a district each distiller could pick his men and divide, even at 25 cents per gallon, $20,000 per month. This is no insignificant sum even in these times of paper money. To remedy the evil by destroying the inducement to corruption we must entirely remove the tax. Nothing less will answer, and we must not only remove the tax on whisky and tobacco and oil, but on every other article where the amount of the tax is equal to a fair profit on the business. Thus will the Government be compelled to surrender one after another of its sources of revenue, until it is forced to choose between repudiation or the levying of a direct tax upon real estate, and limiting its Internal Revenue to those very few branches of business where collusion between the taxpayer and the officials will be impossible, or at least will be unavailing to avoid payment.

It is evident, therefore, that the remedy for the evil under which the country now suffers, is not to be found in a reduction of the tax on whisky. What is needed is *that the law shall be enforced.* No one doubts the integrity of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or the Secretary of the Treasury. Neither do we doubt their earnest desire to enforce the revenue law, and to compel all to bear their just and equal share of the national burdens. We have repeatedly expressed our admiration of the financial skill of the Secretary, and of the great wisdom with which he has managed the financial affairs of the nation. But as a matter of fact the administration of this particular branch of his department has thus far proved a failure. Corrupt, faithless, incompetent men have secured control of its machinery, and they have run it for their own profit and not for the good of the country. The very first step toward reform must consist in removing all such men from office and putting faithful, competent and determined men in their places. It is not enough that they are honest—they must also be capable and vigilant. Honesty is but one of the requisite qualifications for office. The officer who is only honest but half discharges his duties to the country. He is under equal obligations to be *vigilant.* To warrant his removal it should be enough that he fails to collect the taxes which Congress has levied. Until this rule is adopted and sternly adhered to, the revenues will never be collected, and it is little less than madness to require proof of fraud sufficient to send a man to State Prison, as the only condition of his removal. If an officer of revenue fails to get the revenue,—fails to collect the tax imposed by law, and to return it to the Government, that fact alone not only justifies but demands his removal. So long as the Assessors sell the places under them, and for a price appoint as their Assistant Assessors, to have charge of distilleries of large districts, men who have been large and successful distillers of fraudulent spirits, how can we expect taxes will be collected? And yet, unless rumor does greater injustice than usual, such are the facts existing in at least one of the districts included within the Metropolitan Revenue District. Certain it is, that a prominent distiller—one who has probably distilled more spirits and paid less taxes than any man in the Ward in which he lives, and who could not have carried on his business and avoided the payment of taxes on the spirits produced by him without having committed offences punishable in the State Prison, has recently been appointed Assistant Assessor and assigned to charge of distilleries in a division having more distilleries probably than any other division in the two cities! And this officer, thus commissioned, signalized his advent in office by declaring to the distillers of his district that he was "willing to *live* and *let live.*"

The retention of unfaithful men in office is but one of the evils to be remedied. There are other abuses which have grown up and are rapidly crystalizing under the skillful manipulations of the corruptionists, which must be stricken down before they have become so completely formed and firmly established as to defy attack. We dwelt at some length on one of them a few days ago. The *Bonded System* is a source of infinite frauds. It tempts directly to the commission of fraud, for which it offers such unequaled facilities. When whisky, after being manufactured, can be transported all about the country without paying the tax, carried into a dozen different districts, stored in a hundred different warehouses, and subject to the manipulations of a score of officials, any three of whom can screen it from the tax, it is next to impossible that the tax which it ought to pay should be collected. The Bonded Warehouse System should be *swept away* altogether, and the tax collected the moment the whisky is manufactured. Or, if the interests involved are too strong for this, then there should be but three or four large warehouses in the City, into which all the spirits produced or brought here should be kept until they are put upon the market. They might then be watched; but when there are a dozen in every ward, it is almost impossible to subject them to the proper scrutiny.

The abolition of the Bonded System would require an amendment of the law, and that for the present cannot be had. But the number of warehouses may meantime be greatly reduced, and that, of itself, would greatly restrict the evil. But what is most imperatively required is the *enforcement of the existing law;* and the first step toward that consists in detecting and punishing corrupt officials, and in putting them, as well as those who are simply incompetent or neglectful, out of office. The President of the United States has a direct responsibility in this matter. It is impossible that he should know the details of the service. He cannot know whether a man is an honest or a dishonest, a competent or an incompetent, official, half as well as the Secretary of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and he does a serious wrong to the country when he allows political influence or any other influence to override the representations of those officers. When *they* certify that a man is unfit for his place, the President should see to it that he is at once removed. No amount of "influence," whether it be of politicians or of men interested in the frauds they seek to screen, should be allowed a moment's weight in retaining men whom they declare to be unfit.

It is a libel on the American character to say that honest men cannot be found to fill places of public trust and collect the revenues of the country. They can be found—men who will gladly accept office under the Government, who cannot be purchased, and who will honestly and fearlessly administer the law. But such men are not to be found among those put forward by the political rings and factions of city politics. These rings and factions are made up of men who make politics a business, and who live by the dishonest administration of office. The men thus put forward and urged for places are but the foot-balls of these rings; they seek power that they may get money, and get money that they may retain power. Offices in their hands are not administered for the public good, but for their own profit.

Senator Wade's Speech Again.

From the Nation, July 11.

"Senator Wade's views on the distribution of property have excited much uproar, and his explanation having proved rather feeble, his friends, we are sorry to say, are resorting, as is not uncommon in such cases, to defamation of the correspondent of the New-York Times who reported the unfortunate speech. Fortunately for the correspondent, however, *the report was three days in the hands of the excursion party before any exception was taken to it,* and its correctness was and is still acknowldged by the most accurate of Mr. Wade's audience. We may add our personal testimony that *the correspondent in question is not an ordinary concoctor of sensational news, but a man who knows what words mean, and who both listens and writes with a more than usual zeal and conscientiousness.*"

We have never had the slightest disposition, or willingness, to do Senator Wade the least injustice in this or any other matter. The report of his speech at Lawrence contained sentiments which seemed to us unsound, and we commented on them accordingly. Mr. Wade himself read the report and, in a conversation with our reporter, made not the least complaint of it nor did he give the slightest hint that it was incorrect. All he complained of was that the editorial comment upon it was not warranted by the language used.

Presently interested partisans began to press him for explanations, and he still confined himself to disclaiming the *inferences* which had been drawn from his language, until happening to fall upon an editorial in the St. Louis *Democrat,* which, without having heard the speech or knowing anything whatever of it, took the shortest cut, and said Mr. Wade could not have used the language ascribed to him. Thereupon the Senator wrote him a letter, saying he was quite sure he did not say it, and congratulating him on having "caught the spirit" of the speech a great deal more accurately than those who heard it.

Now, it is quite enough for us and for the country that Senator Wade disclaims the doctrines about property and labor which were fairly implied in the language he is reported to have used. This was due to himself, and it was also due to him that we should accept that disclaimer as conclusive. But some of those who call themselves his friends insist on repudiating on his behalf the language also,—and that is simply impertinent and mendacious.

A reporter named Painter, the original Munchausen who gave the special character which they afterward enjoyed to the war bulletins of the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* has published a card saying that the Times' report is "wilfully garbled":—duly concious that his own statement, on this or any other subject, will not carry the slightest weight anywhere, he tries to bolster it by saying that the report "was not written out from notes which he (Mr. Seymour) made at the time, for he exhibited said notes to Mr. Smith, of the Cincinnati *Times,* who certifies that there was *nothing of the kind in his notes* the next day." And this Mr. Smith has since published a card to the same effect, saying that he was "within a few feet of Mr. Wade and heard every word."

Upon this point we happen to have two pieces of testimony,—*first,* Mr. Seymour's original notes thus referred to, and *second* Mr. Smith's own report in the Cincinnati *Times* of the speech which he *now* says contained "not one syllable about the subject of distributing property."

In regard to the first Mr. Smith's statement is simply untrue. Those notes *do* contain precisely what was published in our report: and if Mr. Smith saw them, as he says he did, and could read them and remember what he read, he knows it.

In regard to the second we copy the following from Mr. Smith's own report of Mr. Wade's speech, headed

"*Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Times:*

Touching another subject, he (Mr. Wade) *entered a protest against the present method of dividing property between the laboring man and the capitalist, saying that the terrible evil must be remedied.*

The capitalist destroyed both the mind and the health of the laborers under the present system, and *a revolution must take place soon in favor of the laborer.* They ought not to stand it, and he thought they would not."

This is what Mr. Smith reported as Mr. Wade's speech, to his own paper, and the editor subsequently said of it: "It is true our paper had the first dispatch of that speech and it is true that *the reporter declares it to have been exactly what he said,* and it is also true that that dispatch was confirmed by the fuller report in the New-York Times." Yet this same reporter now certifies (to oblige Painter) that "the subject of distributing property was not even mentioned by the speaker!"

Senator Wade will do well to moderate the exuberant zeal of some of his parasites.

MINOR TOPICS.

We protest that the extreme Radicals are making unlawful "discriminations on the ground of race and color." They are insisting that colored registers shall be appointed in the Southern States, as appears in the Congressional debate the other day. Mr. Sumner added, even, that "it would be the duty of the Senate in a few months to welcome colored Senators upon this floor." The extremists wish to give the suffrage to all men who are colored, simply because they are colored; they wish to give confiscated land to every freedman of African descent, whether he can take care of it or not; and, when there are offices to be filled, they insist, not that the best men, white or black, shall fill them, but that some colored men shall at all events be appointed. Now, this is simply "disqualification on account of color"—or rather of want of "color." Generals Schofield and Sheridan put no colored men on the Registration Boards, because the men they chose were fittest for the place in every respect except for the single drawback of being Caucasians. Why should the whiteness of their faces be thus flung at them in Congress? "Lo, the poor white man."

Those who are particularly fond of reading "full accounts of the great prize fight" have had abundance of opportunities to gratify themselves within the past few months. From the items that have reached us through the telegraph and our exchanges we feel sure that "battles" must have averaged at least one *per diem* during the last sixty days. There were three occurred in this vicinity yesterday. The intense heat of the weather has no influence in deterring them, but seems rather to add zest and fury to the displays. What is the use of having laws against prize-fighting?

Yesterday's Montreal dispatch says that "Judge Monck has condemned one Moria to $1,000 damages for seducing his cousin, the case being of a very atrocious character." As this is the whole record sent for our instruction, the point must obviously be connected with the amount of damages. We may take it for granted that $1,000 damages is the Montreal measure of justice for the offence alluded to, when it is "of a very atrocious character." When less atrocious—not involving, for example, the happiness of a cousin—$500, or some amount between $1 and $1,000 may be inflicted in Montreal.

One of our Virginia correspondents gives us information of the startling fact that the probabilities are in favor of there being *a majority of negro voters* in the State of Virginia. This is due to the refusal of many of the whites to register themselves under the Military Bill. It is believed that about 90,000 negro voters have been registered, while the whites, who could have registered to the number of 125,000, are, according to the computation now made, several thousands behind the blacks. That the negroes will act compactly in politics, and make strenuous attempts to elect their own especial representatives, black or white, there is little doubt; and that much bitterness of feeling between the two races will be engendered in the contest for political supremacy, is evident from the present course of things. Our correspondent remarks that the "large preponderance of registered blacks over whites, in a portion of Eastern Virginia, has filled the people with gloom and alarm. The reproaches which are visited upon the delinquent whites are very severe, and the indignation which is everywhere felt against the blind and senseless newspapers which have misled the white men into so deplorable a blunder and crime as turning over Virginia to the power of the negroes, pervades every part of the country."

Unless Mexico stirs herself little Bolivia will surpass her in the pastime of blood-letting. Executions, imprisonments and banishments of those who "do not happen to please the Dictator Melgarejo" are the staple of the Bolivian news, it seems, and seizing a man and shooting him on the Plaza without intimating to him what his offence is, is quite an ordinary affair. Thus the Republic of Bolivia is ahead of the Republic of Mexico in the business of killing, and is making even more rapid approaches to the historic cruelties of Pizarro than Mexico is to the rival cruelties of Cortez and the Montezumas. The historians tell us that "several thousand" human victims used to be sacrificed each year, in Mexico, under the Montezumas. But, in our day, take Puebla, Zacatecas, Queretaro, City of Mexico and the present high carnival of blood all together, and a few beggarly hundreds of butcheries are all that are yet reached. Mexico must move faster.

When the submarine cable between Florida and Havana is laid—an event which will take place before the close of this month—the Queen of Spain will be in telegraphic communication with her loving subjects on the "ever faithful isle" of Cuba. This will be a great advantage to Spain in case of insurrectionary movements among the Cubans, or in case of warlike operations against the Spanish West Indies from any quarter. The advantage that England would obtain in getting telegraphic communication with *her* West Indian possessions will, doubtless, secure a connection between Jamaica and Florida at an early day.

What Mr. Agassiz thinks and says on public questions is always, of course, of interest. For all that, the Clerk's desk in Congress is hardly, it strikes us, the place for promulgating his views. Some newspaper attributed to him certain opinions on the negro race, and he writes a letter, calling this an "atrocious calumny," and Mr. Scofield has the letter read to Congress. If we are going to turn Congress into a forum for settling and publishing the theories of scientific men, we shall have our hands full. The piano-dealers and sewing-machine men will next be demanding to be allowed to contradict "atrocious calumnies" from the Clerk's desk in Congress.

Ex-Gov. Weller, of California, delivered a Fourth of July speech in New-Orleans which was mainly devoted to stirring up popular feeling against Mexico. He said that since the declaration of the "infamous, bloodthirsty tyrant Escobedo," forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, and "if I had my own way I would crush out her nationality and proceed at once to administer upon her effects." This is altogether too violent; but something like it seems to be the ground now assumed by those who have had the greatest opportunities of comprehending the condition of Mexico.

The American Jockey Club.

A good deal of interest is already manifested in the races at Jerome Park which are in preparation for the October meeting. Among the changes in progress are several which will allow to the public at large who may attend these races more general access to the grounds and a more general participation in the advantages and privileges of the course, thanit has been deemed advisable, at the outset of such an enterprise, to allow. The first aim of the managers has been to secure a perfectly orderly and respectable course, where gentlemen could go with their families and be perfectly certain that nothing would occur, and that they would be thrown into no companionship, which could possibly offend the most fastidious; and it was felt that for the attainment of this result it was far better to be too careful and too exclusive than to err on the other side.

Experience has shown that many of the restrictions at first deemed necessary may now be relaxed, and regulations to this effect will probably be adopted for the October meeting.

It is also designed to extend the privileges of the Club itself, including access to its grounds and restaurant, much more widely during the races, to strangers who may be present, than has been possible hitherto. This feature alone will add greatly to the attractions of the place. The public generally are probably not aware that the Club-house, always open to members, is one of the most spacious and elegant buildings of the kind in the country, and the restaurant connected with it is supplied with every thing that can be desired.

We understand that Mr. Jerome intends also to place the superb building, which he is now completing on Madison-avenue, at the command of members of the Jockey Club. For the purposes of a first-class Club-house there is no building in the country that can compare with it; nor has there ever been an American club organized which offered so many attractions and privileges as this Jockey Club, which, although it has been organized less than a year, already numbers about a thousand members.

The Brooklyn Press.

The Brooklyn *Press* is the newest journalistic venture in our sister city. It is published in the Williamsburgh District and is at once lively, sensible and enterprising. It is thoroughly and judiciously Republican in its politics but aims mainly to give a readable and chatty *résumé* of whatever is going on in the world, especially in the world of Brooklyn. It bids fair, and deserves, to become a permanent success.

The Militia in East Tennessee—Official Investigation—The Riot at Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Knoxville, Tenn., Friday, July 12.

Col. Huff, of Major-Gen. Thomas' staff, is in the city for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Brownlow's militia in East Tennessee. He is taking evidence from prominent men of both parties. As yet no serious charges have been made.

Gov. Brownlow is constantly receiving private letters from officials and citizens and affidavits from responsible parties, exonerating the Union League from the charge of provoking the riot at Franklin, on the 6th inst.

The political excitement is on the increase.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Burlington, Vt., Friday, July 12.

Nearly all the property stolen from the churches here last April, including the valuable plate of Rev. G. B. Safford, also a portion of the goods stolen from the store of L. A. Edgell, were found yesterday by Mr. John Toof concealed in his barn at Cook's Corner, St. Armand, C. E. Two men were seen there recently, and they were supposed to have left them.

A Man and Woman Injured by a Rail road Train.

Boston, Friday, July 12.

The young man and woman who were run over in Chelsea this forenoon by the Salem train are named Masury, and reside in Beverly. The man had two ribs broken, and both were severely cut and bruised, but neither killed outright as at first reported. There is a prospect that they will recover.

Yellow Fever in Texas.

Galveston, Texas, Friday, July 12.

There has not been a case of yellow fever here for eight or ten days. Dispatches to military headquarters from Indianola report the increase of the epidemic there among the citizens; there was none among the troops. There were five cases each on the 3d and 4th inst., and there were five deaths out of 120 cases. Physicians disagree as to the character of the disease.

Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, Friday, July 12.

Two furniture manufactories and several other buildings in Evansville, Indiana, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Michael McGinnis, a workman, was burned to death, and two other men and a woman were badly burned. Loss, $35,000.

Rev. Mr. Merrill Heard From.

Springfield, Friday, July 12.

A letter dated at Detroit has been received at North Adams, from Rev. S. M. Merrill, the Methodist minister lately reported drowned at Plattsburg, N. Y., and there is no longer any doubt but that he is alive.

Boat Racing at Worcester.

Worcester, Friday, July 12.

The Citizen's Volunteer Committee offer $100 as a first prize and $50 as a second prize for single scull wherries, to be run the same day of the College boat-race, on Friday, the 19th inst. Unusual interest attaches to the races of this year.

Fire at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Friday, July 12.

Hunter, Ruggles & Co.'s linseed oil and grain drying establishment, near Walker's Point Ridge, was burned this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $5,000.

The Yacht John T. Ford Puts into Halifax in Distress.

Halifax, Friday, July 12.

The yacht *John T. Ford,* from Baltimore for Paris, has arrived here in distress. [illegible] on her way on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 12.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate's proceedings to-day were almost entirely confined to a long discussion on Mexico and the death of Maximilian. Senator Chandler let off the speech with which he has been pregnant for several days, which was remarkable for nothing but his usual vehemence of expression. He said, among other things, to use his own classical language, "that there were but three classes of people in this country who deplore the death of Maximilian. First, the Humanitarians, led by Greeley; second, the Flunkeys, who want to stand well with foreign Governments, led by Raymond of the Times; third, the Rebels. Messrs. Fowler, of Tennessee, Nye and Howard also made speeches indorsing the course of Mexico. Reverdy Johnson also spoke, condemning the barbarous execution of Maximilian.

MORE VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Senator Wilson, to-day, introduced a bill, by unanimous consent, authorizing the Secretary of War to raise four volunteer cavalry regiments to aid in putting down the Indian hostilities, and also to pay troops already accepted and in service. He also gave notice of a bill to appropriate an additional sum of money to carry out the Military Reconstruction acts. The estimates of the War Department for this purpose are $1,648,000,277 in addition to the appropriation of half a million heretofore made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Very unexpectedly the Senate went into executive session this afternoon, and took up some of the unfinished business remaining from before the recess. A large batch of Post-office appointments will be sent in to-morrow for confirmation.

EVENING SESSION IN THE SENATE.

The Senate very promptly took up the Reconstruction Bill in the night session, and after a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Trumbull, Edmunds, Hendricks and Buckalew participated, it was agreed to refer the whole subject to a Conference Committee. An attempt was made to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, which failed, and the main objection seemed to be the provision requiring the advice and consent of the Senate for the removal of district commanders. Messrs. Trumbull, Hendricks and Edmunds, were appointed as a committee on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell and Holman for the House. The Conference report is expected to-morrow, and both Houses will undoubtedly pass the bill, immediately after which it will be sent to the President. One of the members of the Cabinet states to-night that a veto may be expected as early as Tuesday.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Stevens, from the House Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate Reconstruction Bill, with material amendments embodying many of the most radical features of the bills of both Houses. Delegations from several of the Southern States, now here urging the passage of reconstruction measures, expressed a desire to hear the bill debated at length, and accordingly Mr. Stevens did not push it to a vote for several hours. Instead of being gratified with hearing an erudite argument on the subject, however, the delegations were obliged to listen to long-winded stump speeches on irrelevant issues from Messrs. Wood, Robinson and Logan, all of which were wholly void of argumentative interest. During the debate a sharp colloquy occurred between Messrs. Robinson and Kelley, during which the latter got a long-wished-for opportunity to explain his connection with the Mobile riot, and Mr. Robinson adverted feelingly to the oppression of the people of Ireland under the British Government. Gen. Logan made the last speech, after which Mr. Schenck and others presented amendments to the amendment, which were read but not received, and at 4:30 the bill was passed—yeas 113, nays 32, a strict party vote—and sent to the Senate.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Surratt trial to-day proceeded slowly and the defence made an attempt to discredit Weichman's testimony regarding the conversation between Mrs. Surratt on the night of the assassination, as well as his evidence regarding all that occurred in the Surratt house as developed by the prosecution. They also attempted to prove by the testimony of citizens of Elmira, that the prisoner was in that place on the 13th and 14th of April. For this purpose they called Chas. B. Stewart, John Cass, Frank H. Atkinson and Joseph Carroll. It is not improbable that the prosecution will admit that Surratt was in Elmira on the 13th and 15th of April, but will claim that he was here on the 14th.

LOUISIANA LEVEES.

Gen. Butler presented to the House this morning a bill, which was not received, providing for the repair of the Louisiana levees. He acted in obedience to a request made by Gov. Flanders and other Louisianians. A committee of citizens of New-Orleans appointed by the Common Council to urge the adoption of some such measure is *en route* hither, but their trip will be in vain, as Congress will obstinately refuse to entertain any business of that kind.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Gov. Flanders, of Louisiana, authorizes a flat denial of the statement that he is a candidate for the Mexican mission. He left for New-York to-night on a short visit to his family.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. Shank's Committee to investigate the manner in which the rebels treated prisoners of war during the rebellion, met to-day and affected an organization, but did not do any business. They will not commence the examination of witnesses until after the adjournment.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

The Ordnance Committee met to-day and adjourned to meet again on the 23d of October. Previous to adjourning they passed a resolution requesting the War Department to order a suspension of the work in the Springfield arsenals of remodelling the Springfield rifles until after the Committee shall have had opportunity to investigate the cost, feasibility and necessity of the alteration. It should be understood that the Ordnance Department has ordered the Springfield muskets formerly used by our armies to be altered into breech-loaders and into smaller calibre, which is being done, resulting not only in great expense by the alteration, but in the loss of an immense amount of fixed amunition now on hand.

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, July 12.

FRAUDS AT THE TREASURY.

The committee appointed by Secretary McCulloch to count the funds in the vaults of the Treasury Department, have completed the investigations, and the result of the count shows a few dollars in the Treasury over the amount that the books call for. The amount of national funds which has passed through the Treasurer's hands since March, 1861, is about $14,500,000,000,000.

The committee state, in their report to the Secretary: "We found the money on hand at the close of the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, to agree in every particular with the balance shown on the accounts. The cash at that time was $3,850,676 17."

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

An official report from the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, were $5,628,180, and for the year ending with December, 1866, $6,267,894. The receipts from customs for the year ending with December, 1865, were $136,759,163, and for the year ending with December, 1866, $151,407,651. The excess of expense in collecting

the revenue in 1866 over 1865, viz.: $639,709, is attributable, in a great measure, to the reopening of the Southern ports, and the appointment of officers for the same. At many of these ports the expenditures exceed the receipts, and the officers are used principally for the preventive service. The excess is caused also by increase of compensation by the appointment of officers necessary to carry out the Smuggling Act.

REVENUE FROM THE TAX ON LIQUORS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House asking information as to the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled spirits during the last fiscal year, says, in an official reply to the House, that it is impossible now to communicate the information because only a part of the returns from Collectors has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau. He adds that no time will be lost in obtaining the necessary information, which will be laid before the House as soon as practicable.

SANTA ANNA'S AGENT.

Dr. NAPHEGYI, from Staten Island, the agent of Gen. SANTA ANNA, is here. He has been here the last two days at the Capitol in close conversation with several Senators. It is understood that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON acts as his legal adviser in the case now before the State Department respecting the General's abduction from a United States vessel. Dr. NAPHEGYI, whatever his object, seems to have enlisted in it many influential men. Affidavits have been seen from the Captain of the *Virginia*, Mr. LUTTWITZ, and passengers, to the effect that Gen. SANTA ANNA was forcibly taken from the United States steamer *Virginia*, and that the steamer was beyond the marine league from shore.

VOTE RECORDED.

Senator THAYER's name should be added to the vote by which the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill was passed yesterday. He voted in the affirmative.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives the following letter from the Paymaster-General, dated July 11, in reply to a resolution directing the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury to inform the House what further legislation, if any, is necessary to facilitate the payment of additional bounty granted by the act of July 28, 1866. The Paymaster-General says:

"So far as relates to this Bureau, I am of opinion that no further legislation is necessary. Paymasters and clerks, as many as can successfully engage in the work of examining and paying the claims for additional bounty, are diligently and industriously so employed. Any change in the system, now in favorable progress, I feel sure would tend rather to retard than facilitate the accomplishment of the desired end. It is proper to explain that the rolls, to which reference must be had for the authentication of such bounty claims, have passed from the custody of the office to that branch of the Treasury Department, the office of Land Auditor, to which they finally pertain for the examination and settlement of disbursing officers' accounts. This Bureau is, therefore, dependent upon the Auditor for essential facts to be derived from the rolls in his possession before claims can be finally determined and paid. The payments follow just as rapidly as the answers to our inquiries are received from the Auditor. With the present facilities of this office the number paid monthly could be largely increased if it were possible for the Second Auditor to supply us with the needed data. Whether that officer, with an increase of his clerical force, could hasten the work in his office, or whether he has not already as many clerks engaged as the special matter of furnishing data to us from its nature can be profitably so employed, are questions properly to be answered by himself."

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

In the recent postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the charge on books, packets and patterns or samples of merchandise should be "not less than three cents in the United Kingdom and six cents in the United States for every four ounces," and not for every "forty" as incorrectly printed in some of the newspapers.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Our Consul at Malaga reports that all the ports of Italy are declared foul with cholera, and all vessels from those ports to ports in Spain have to perform ten days' quarantine at Port Mahon.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue on Tuesday next, two hundred and eighty new patents.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $788,256.

NAVY REGISTER.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Ashley, is detached from the *Constellation*, and is ordered to the *Quinnebaug*. Acting Ensign Arthur O'Leary is detached from the command of the *Glance*, and waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer Albert Aston is detached from duty in the Engineers' Bureau, and ordered to the *Quinnebaug*. The Acting Second Assistant Engineer is detached from the *Nina*, and ordered to the *Quinnebaug*. Commodore Edward Barret has been ordered to the command of the *Quinnebaug*. The following officers have also been ordered to the *Quinnebaug*: Lieutenant-Commander, W. B. Cushing; Acting Volunteer Lieutenants, Felix McCurley and Fred. J. Barny; Acting Master, Pang Miller; Acting Ensign, Geo. E. Wingate; Passed Assistant Paymaster, John Fury; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Jno. B. Safford; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Homley Brown and Philip Littig; and Carpenter, John McFarland.

Railroad Collision in Illinois—One Man Killed.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 12.

A collision occurred last evening on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, two miles north of Gardiner, in Grand County, between the express passenger train going south and a freight train coming north. One brakesman was instantly killed and a baggageman was fatally injured. The baggage car, the express car, with its contents, and one coach were burned. The two engines were demolished, and several passengers were slightly injured. We are unable as yet to learn the names. The freight train was running out of its regular time, and should have waited at Gardiner until the passenger train had passed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 12.

The passengers who were on the train that collided with the freight train near Gardiner, Ill., last night, report three passenger coaches and baggage and express cars burned. The baggage-master, one brakeman and one passenger are known to have been killed; the latter was badly burned, and several others are believed to have been killed. Quite a number are more or less injured. A large number of cattle were on the train, and many of them were killed, and much other property was destroyed.

Indian Troubles—Another Fight at Fort Wallace—Six Soldiers Killed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, July 12—4 P. M.

Gens. SHERMAN, HANCOCK, SMITH and others will meet at Harker to-morrow to consider the situation. Gen. SHERMAN has ordered the seizure of a train laden with annuity goods for the Kiowas and other Southern tribes.

A severe fight took place near Fort Wallace on the 26th ultimo, in which a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry, commanded by Capt. ALBERT BURRETT, escorting a party of railroad engineers, was attacked by two hundred Indians, and after three hours' fighting, was driven back to the fort, losing six men killed, and a number wounded; an orderly sergeant was captured and fearfully tortured. His throat was cut, his arms and legs slit open, the muscles taken out, the breast cut open, and the skull broken in. A photograph of the mutilated remains was taken to be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

Gen. CUSTAR's command is daily expected at Fort Wallace. Coaches are not running on the Smoky route.

Thirteen cavalry soldiers died of cholera within a few days at Fort Harker.

A Steamboat Capsized and Seven Persons Lost.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, July 12.

Information was received here this afternoon that the steamboat *P. E. Ball* was capsized by a squall in Waccamaw River on the 5th inst., and seven persons drowned, including Capt. GARRISON, L. W. DAGGETT and lady, and four negroes.

Whisky Frauds—Correction.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article "Whisky Frauds" you do me an injustice, and I beg of you to correct the statement.

I am the proprietor of the bonded warehouse where you state a detective stepped in and found papers for withdrawal of whisky signed in blank by the storekeeper. This is incorrect, as no such papers were found. You say, "Here was an establishment prepared to do business. 'Tax paid,' spirits furnished to order, &c." Now the facts are that the day that the detective made his raid that fact was communicated to the Collector, who placed the house under seizure, removed the storekeeper, and made a thorough examination of all the whisky in the warehouse, together with the books, and found everything correct in every respect, and so reported the case to Washington. Instead of saying "comments are unnecessary," we think the above puts a very different light upon the affair.

Very respectfully, ——

The Late Rufus H. King.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the New-York State National Bank at Albany, held July 10, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Board has heard with inexpressible regret of the sudden and unexpected death of its President, RUFUS H. KING, Esq.

Resolved, That it is with the most painful emotions that we receive tidings terminating so conclusively the association which has been so long and agreeably maintained between us and our late President, and compel us to mourn that we shall see him again, among us, no more.

Resolved, That in his death, which separates us from a tried friend, a wise counselor and valued officer, and deprives the community of an upright, courteous and liberal citizen, we have sustained a loss to which we can be reconciled, only by receiving it submissively as the decree of Divine Providence.

Resolved, That we respectfully offer to all the members of the family of our deceased friend, our condolence and sympathy with them in their affliction and bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished them, and that they be entered in the minutes of the Board and published.

Resolved, That in consideration of the long connection of Mr. KING with the Bank, as Director, Vice-President and President, and of his devoted services to it, extending over a period of nearly forty years, that the Banking Room and offices be draped in mourning for sixty days, and that this Board will attend his funeral in a body.

Attest. J. H. VAN ANTWERP, Cashier.

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT
at the
EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.
In addition to
THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,
the Emperor NAPOLEON, in
person, accompanied the presentation with
the decoration of
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
thereby conferring to the
CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION
placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the
HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Warerooms
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.
Advertisement.]

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Société des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Paris Exposition.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,
Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!
NO. 699 BROADWAY.

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A. * * * Established 1801.
FOR THE HAIR AND SKIN.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE.
BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS;
OR,
MEDICATED COMPOUND,
patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation quite superfluous. Sold by
GAVEY, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey, Europe.
SHAYER, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
JONES & CO., 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
BIRCH, No. 1 Moelsworth-st., Dublin.
GOTHELF VOSS, Hamburg.
H. NERY, High-st., Guernsey.
GREEN, No. 48 High-st.
GRATHAM, Lincolnshire.
CONGALA, Madrid, Spain.
CORUJO, Havana.
LYMAN BROTHERS, Canada.
MORTON & CO., Nova-Scotia.
GRAHAM, Newfoundland.
BURGOYNE & CO., San Francisco.
WATSON, Prince Edward's Island.
HEMPSTEAD, Balize, Honduras.
F. C. HERBERGER & CO., Panama.
V. D. Mirallis, Montevideo; Niobey, Brasil; J. S. Eve, Melbourne; Youngman & Co., Dunedin, New-Zealand; Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico; Kennedy, Jalapa; Weir, Prussia; Lacoste, Russia; Barratt, China; Manlove, Japan; by all druggists throughout the world, and at the principal office, No. 374 Pearl-st., New-York, United States, America.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

The Best Evidence of the Efficiency of the SOUTH AMERICAN FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY, is the fact, that the most prominent individuals in the country have recommended it. Depot, No. 58 Vesey-st.

Ladies Don't Forget, Miller's Celebrated Shoe Establishment is still at No. 387 Canal-st. Ladies' misses' and boys' boots and shoes, all styles and prices. After Aug. 1, Union-square.

Dean's Cakes and Confectionery, No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts., opposite where the peacocks are.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

The Strongest Constitution is Racked and often ruined by a stubborn attack of Fever and Ague. Yet all danger may be avoided, and the Chills promptly broken up, by resorting to Dr. D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE. Sold everywhere.

Exposition Universelle.
The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Princeton, on Friday morning, July 12, CAROLINE ELMER BROWN, late of New-York.

Funeral services from the residence of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Brown, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CORSA.—Suddenly, at Saugatuck, Conn., on Thursday, July 11, JAMES ISAAC CORSA, only son of James T. Corsa, of Fordham, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, (Episcopal,) at Westchester.

DINSMORE.—On Friday, July 12, at 1 A. M., after a long and painful illness, SARAH ANN, wife of Lemuel F. Dinsmore, aged 48 years.

The remains will be taken to Skowhegan, Me., for interment.

GRIFFEN.—On Friday, July 12, at her late residence, No. 334 West 22d-st., ANNA A., wife of the late John W. Griffen, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Monday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment.

HOMER.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 12, at Fire Island, JAMES L. HOMER, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KIMBALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 10, LUMAN W. KIMBALL, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Bedford Lodge No. 574, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter No. 138, R. A. M.; Brooklyn Council No. 4, R. and S. M., and Clinton Commandery No. 14, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., from the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, at at 3 o'clock P. M.

LOUISET.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 11, ALEXANDER D. LOUISET, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his nephew, Charles E. Deruope, No. 105 Allen-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOWELL.—At New-Market, N. J., on Friday, July 12, EZRA LOWELL, aged 62 years.

MAINLAND.—On Friday, July 12, FREDERICK MERRITT, son of Wm. C. and Louisa Mainland, aged 7 months and 8 days.

The funeral service will be held this day, (Saturday,) the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, at the residence of his parents, No. 298 West 12th-st. The remains will be taken to Yonkers on Sunday morning.

PETERS.—On Thursday, July 11, after a long illness, MARY LOUISA, wife of Geo. H. Peters, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 83 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SEATON.—On Friday, July 12, after a lingering sickness, Capt. ROBERT SEATON, aged 75 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 423 Bedford-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 3 o'clock.

SHAW.—At Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 9, JUSTUS SHAW, son of William Shaw, of Kingston.

VERMEULEN.—On Thursday, July 11, WILLIAM VERMEULEN, aged 9 months, only son of William and Adolphine Vermeulen.

The funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) July 13, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Wyckoff-st., third house east of 5th-av., Brooklyn.

WARD.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Monday, July 8, HENRY G. WARD, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL—[No. 159.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, aged about sixteen years, slim built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, freckled face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, blue pants, blue jacket, white shirt, with J. H. marked on the same. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification. Been in the water five or six days.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 160.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.

The body of an unknown girl was found at Pier No. 28 East River, aged about eleven years, medium built, dark brown hair, good teeth. Dressed as follows: No hat, red calico dress, short sleeves, chemise and gaiters. Found on the person the following articles: A pair of ear-rings. Body been in the water two weeks. Sent to the Morgue, foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River, for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 161.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 12, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found in a Second-avenue car, No. 43, aged about sixty-five years, stout built, dark wig, full face. Body and clothes at the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER
DATED APRIL 19, 1867.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business on or before the first day of August next.

Subscribers will please call and pay their installments at the above location, or remit by check to the order of the Company. A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for, and application at once is requested in order to secure it.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

Dividends in Trust Companies are declared semi-annually, out of the profits, under the same conditions as dividends are made by Banking Institutions. The dividends declared by the different Trust Companies have been generally ten per cent. per annum; and a considerable surplus has in several instances been accumulated besides.

It is not probable that a special charter for another Trust Company will be granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, as a general feeling exists that all special legislation for local objects should be prohibited by the new Constitution, consequently the Companies already chartered will have some advantages over those which will be formed under any general laws.

The Company is authorized to loan ITS CAPITAL on bond and mortgage, on unincumbered real estate in this State worth double the amount loaned, or on United States Government stocks, or State stocks, or bonds of incorporated cities of this State.

And it is further authorized to loan ITS DEPOSITS AND OTHER FUNDS on Government stocks, State stocks, or bonds of incorporated cities of this State.

This Company cannot loan any portion of its capital or deposits upon personal security.

The stock of this Company has the advantage over the stock of State and National banks in respect to taxation, in that the Company will not be liable to pay taxes on its capital or other funds invested in non-taxable Government bonds. These taxes, in this City, amount to three per cent.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth-street, New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LINENS,
MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
SLIP COVERINGS.
WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

COLDS, INFLUENZA AND DISORDERS OF THE CHEST AND THROAT.
The Paté Pectoral and Sirop Pectoral de Nafé de Delangrenier, No. 26 rue Richelieu, Paris, are of incontestable efficacy against these disorders. Certified by the Presidents and members of the Academy of Medicine of France. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Bible Adapted to All Men.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. LIGHTHILL HAS RETURNED TO NEW-YORK.

DR. E. BUNFORD LIGHTHILL
Has returned to New-York City and removed his Consultation Rooms from No. 34 St. Mark's-place, to
NO. 4 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
(One door west of 5th-av.)
where he can be daily consulted during his Reception Hours, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.,
ON
DEAFNESS, CATARRH,
And
the various Diseases of the
HEAD, THROAT AND CHEST,
Embracing
DEFECTS OF SIGHT AND HEARING,
CHRONIC CATARRH OF HEAD AND NOSE,
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
DISEASES OF THE HEART,
And the various forms of
PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL takes pleasure in submitting to the public the following evidence of his success:

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM
GEO. D. PRENTICE, ESQ.,
EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5, 1866.

Dr. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir*: I am sorry to learn that you contemplate leaving Louisville at the end of the present week. I earnestly wish that your engagements elsewhere might permit you to remain here for a time longer.

Your sojourn among us, Dr. Lighthill, will be long remembered by our people. It has been a blessing to many. You have treated me and a female member of my family with great success. You seem to me to understand, as by intuition, the character of a malady and its best remedy. You have had a multitude of patients in this city, and I have not seen or heard of one to whom you have held out the promise of relief without rendering it. Your entire practice among us has been a brilliant success, and I cheerfully recommend you to my friends and the public at large as a physician deserving the utmost confidence.

Hoping that you may live long to be a blessing to additional thousands of the afflicted,

I am, very truly, yours,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

From C. C. Waite, Esq., Proprietor of the Brevoort House, New-York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having experienced in my own case the beneficial effects of the skill and experience of Dr. LIGHTHILL in the treatment of Catarrh, and knowing of his success in many other cases treated by him, I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends and the public.

C. C. WAITE.

CURE OF CATARRH.

From Rev. J. S. Corneille, Rector of All Saints Church, New-York.

No. 39 GOVERNEUR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It is with great pleasure I tender you this acknowledgment of my appreciation of the benefit that I have derived from your treatment. I present it that others, who may be suffering from like causes as myself may, through the publication of my experience, learn that under your care, relief can be obtained.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for many years, which at one time threatened the loss of my voice, and undermined my general health to such an extent as to necessitate a suspension of my pastoral duties. Two months of your medical treatment, however, afforded me such invaluable relief that I was enabled to resume my duties, and to perform them now without the slightest inconvenience.

Having the highest appreciation of your medical skill, and with many thanks for uniform kindness and courtesy, I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very gratefully,
S. J. CORNEILLE,
Rector of All Saints Church.

From Rev. Joseph M. Clark, Rector of St. James Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

Two years ago I had the pleasure of giving Dr. Lighthill a testimonial in regard to the ability he displayed in restoring to hearing one of my ears in which I had been deaf since I was at college, some twenty years ago. I can now add still further evidence in his favor. My wife was relieved of a troublesome catarrh with which she had been affected for some time, and my two little girls benefited in respect to hearing—one of whom had been quite deaf at intervals before his treatment.

JOSEPH M. CLARK.
SYRACUSE, June 24, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Invalids requiring special care will be provided with comfortable rooms, where they will receive all the attention their case requires.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the early part of the Fall to a limited class of students by

DRS. E. B. & A. P. LIGHTHILL,
upon the diseases embraced in their specialty.

For further particulars application must be made to Dr. LIGHTHILL'S Consultation-rooms,

NO. 4 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET,
One door west of 5th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CONTEMPLATING THE UNPARALLELED SUCCESS which has attended Dr. VON EISENBERG'S practice during the last twelve years of his residence in this City without taking one single day's recreation out of New-York, and when he reflects upon the weight of responsibility resting on him on account of the immense number of his patients confiding in him, wherefore, in the spirit of truth and soberness he falls prostrate before HIM "with whom he has to do" and supplicates His blessings upon his success, and also most gratefully acknowledges the high and honorable manner in which his medical brethren have sustained his principle of treatment.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascorides and Galeboth Dioen say, "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skilful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE.
No. 333 Greenwich-st.

Dr. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

GAS WORKS
for COAL, RESIN, or OIL GAS.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

"THE MOST VALUABLE REPERTORY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE."
THE CHEMICAL NEWS
AND
JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE,
FOR JULY IS NOW READY. PRICE 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS EVERYWHERE.

NEGATIVE AILMENTS.
Often the bodily powers are weakened and depressed without pain, fever, or any other positive sign of disease. In these cases all that is required is to quicken the vital energies with the tonic and alterative action of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS. They renovate the digestive function, gently stimulate the sluggish liver, equalize the circulation, and, as Shakespeare says, "Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart."
Price, 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by Druggists.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

Having united with the parent house in California, and owning and controlling the finest vineyards in the State, we are now offering the finest and largest stock of California Wines in the market. An experience of FOURTEEN YEARS has given us decided advantages in the production of these Wines, and at the various State and National Fairs, our Wines have carried the highest premiums. They stand unrivaled for use in sickness, and for dinner or dessert wines are unsurpassed.

We would call particular attention to the following Preamble and Resolution of the California State Wine-Growers' Association, passed unanimously November 5, 1866:

Whereas, The firm of PERKINS, STERN & CO., in New-York and Boston, have, for six years last past, been legitimately engaged in the sale and introduction of California Wines and Brandies in the Atlantic States, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to said firm for their perseverance and good business tact in bringing our wines in their pure state before the public in the Atlantic States, thereby creating a demand and market for our generous wines.

Attest: CHAS. V. STUART, President.
J. ROSS BROWNE, Secretary.

"I am glad of an opportunity to say that the California wines introduced by your house seem of excellent quality." WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Hon. J. A. Gilmore, late Governor of New-Hampshire, says: "My physician ordered me to use California wine. That purchased from you has answered the purpose, and been just what was recommended."

Hon. John G. Downey, late Governor of California, says: "I most cheerfully recommend your wines to all who desire a pure juice of the grape."

The following from the United States Senators from California will carry conviction to the most incredulous:

"We are satisfied that the firm of Perkins, Stern & Co. sell only genuine California wines."
C. COLE,
JOHN CONNESS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1867.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.:

In reply to your letter of the 7th, I would state that the wines purchased from you by this Department, in 1865, corresponded in all respects with the samples examined in the Surgeon-General's office, and gave satisfaction. Your obedient servant,

C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Feb. 25, 1865.

"All wines submitted for examination by your house are pure." J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

"I can recommend your Port Wine as better calculated for use for the sick in the army than any other I have seen." J. J. WOODWARD,
First Asst. Surgeon, Surgeon-General's Office.

The Committee of the Chicago Medical Society, to whom the subject of California Wines was referred, united in the following report:

Your Committee, having examined the wines presented, and also the evidences of their purity and general excellence, unanimously report the following:

"The California Wines from Perkins, Stern & Co., of New-York, presented before this society, by their purity and general excellence, are worthy of our confidence and patronage, and we hereby recommend them to the profession."

The American Pharmaceutical Association, at their recent yearly meeting at Detroit, commended these wines as equal to any wines now offered for medicinal use.

The American Medical Association indorsed them as the finest and best wines with which the profession are now acquainted.

☞ See that our name is on each bottle.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.
No. 626 Montgomery-st., San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

SILVER PLATED GOODS.
ICE PITCHERS, SPOONS, FORKS AND TABLE-WARE of every description, from the celebrated manufactories of the MERIDEN BRITTANIA COMPANY and ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
Importers of Fine China and Glass,
No. 731 Broadway, (one door above Waverly-place,)
New-York.

VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC REPRINT.
THE CHEMICAL NEWS,
"The most useful issue of the Scientific Press,"
IS NOW READY FOR JULY. PRICE 25 CENTS.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING-MACHINES possess the NEW AND LATEST PATENT IMPROVEMENTS. They are the kind that run backward or forward, reversed at will, and sew equally well. They are the kind that have the reversible presser foot, which turns entirely away from the needle, so convenient in setting a needle, putting in, taking out work, &c. They are made for use by hand at $25; with table-stand and treadle, $10 to $15 additional. J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee; depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.
☞ See illustration of this Machine in *Harper's Weekly* of July 6, or send for descriptive circular.

CHRONIC CATARRH! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA! $500 TEST.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., challenges a competition of his SOVEREIGN REMEDIALS for catarrh, bronchitis and scrofula WITH ALL OPPONENTS, and will deposit $500 against each of them on a fair test. He hopes thereby to save patients from the fallacious pretensions and deceptions hitherto practiced by false pretenders. Explanatory circular one stamp.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA; for Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer VILLE DE PARIS, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $25.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY ON SATURDAY,
THE CHEMICAL NEWS
AND
JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE,
FOR JULY,
THE MOST POPULAR AND USEFUL ISSUE OF THE FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC PRESS,
Incorporated with the *Chemical Gazette*.
(ESTABLISHED 26 YEARS.)
Edited by WM. CROOKES, F. R. S.

This valuable Journal is devoted to Scientific, Analytical and Technical CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, MINERALOGY, METALLURGY, MINING, ELECTRICITY, PHOTOGRAPHY, PATENTS, REVIEWS, and includes ABSTRACTS of all important intelligence from the contemporaneous Scientific Press, with REPORTS of the proceedings of Scientific bodies. Its foremost rank as the leading representative of these interests is undisputed.

TERMS:

One year, in advance, postpaid	$2 50
Six months, in advance, postpaid	1 50
Single numbers in 54 compact pages	25

Published by W. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS,
No. 434 Broome-st., New-York.

And for sale by all the principal Booksellers and News-dealers.

*** In procuring desirable improvement in the Mechanical Department, unavoidable delay has occurred in this first issue. Entirely new Type has been cast specially for this work. In order to secure uniformity to the original we have had cut special matrices for the barred letters and other chemical symbols expressly, which are not found in the fonts of this country. Hereafter the American Reprint will appear punctually on the first of each month.

ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.
POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.

Notwithstanding the monster edition of Artemus Ward's new book, which was to have been published last week, the advance orders have entirely exhausted it, and the publishers were compelled to postpone publication day until this week, when a new edition will be ready.

It is one of the most comical books ever printed, amusingly illustrated, and everybody will soon be laughing at it.
T. W. CARLETON & CO.,
Publisher, New-York.

FOR THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN VOCAL MUSIC, use BASSINI'S ART OF SINGING; an analytical and practical system for the cultivation of the voice. This work is prepared on a rigidly scientific basis, and universally admitted to be the most desirable work for teachers and scholars. Price, for Soprano voice, complete, $4. Abridged, $3. For Tenor voice, $4. Mailed post-paid. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.
OLD EYES MADE NEW
easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.
Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

"HOW TO GET IT."—MANY ASK how may I get THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL? Answer—Through your newsman, or by post. $3 pays for a year; 30 cents for single No. See July Double No., new vol. Address [illegible], No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
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EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

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UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.
Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to-day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

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LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.
All parties owning an interest in the Lower California Company are hereby informed that the said Company has been organized, and are requested to call at the office of WM. K. TRAVERS, Treasurer, No. 19 William-st., with the vouchers or other evidences of interest, when their proper proportions of stock will be assigned to them. (Signed) GEO. WILKES, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the m[illegible] of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the [illegible] of Managers. A. J. ODE[illegible], Treasurer.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER C[illegible] NEW BONDS.—For sale, a few more of those well-secured 8 per cent. bonds recently issued by the Trustee, Henry A. Smythe. Total authorized indebtedness is but $300,000, being amply provided for by securities deposited with the Trustee before issuing the bonds. Twenty years to run from Jan. 1, 1866; principal and interest payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Applicants for sums of $1,000 to $5,000 will have the preference. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, Special Agent City of Keokuk, No. 112 Broadway.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 20 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1895, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates. CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

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NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	110¼	110⅜	Aug. 7.30.........	108	108¼
Coupon 1881.....	110⅜	110⅝	June 7.30.........	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	109	109½	July, 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅛	111⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119¼	119½
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¼	109½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '67.	108⅛	108⅜	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116½	116¾
10-40 Registered.	102	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon.....	102¼	102½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold............	139	139½	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

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Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
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DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.
Cash Capital - - - - $1,000,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1867 - - - 1,459,235 85
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JULY 11, 1867. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¾ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of seven (7) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst.
At the same meeting Mr. John Edw. Kahl was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. Hugo Schumann appointed Secretary of this Company.
JULY 3, 1867. RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a
DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.
upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this city on the 15th of July inst. to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 2.
WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 8 WALL-ST., July 3, 1867.
TWENTIETH DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO.,
No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared this day from the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.
CASH CAPITAL - - - $200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867 - 58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES - - - 3,527 00
The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.
July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO
Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 05
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$337,191 05

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 67 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. BELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000
Surplus, July 1, 1867 316,000
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Five per cent for the past six months, free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst.
J. D. STEELE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President.
H. KIP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
By order of the Board of Directors.
ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 BROADWAY, July 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

20TH DIVIDEND
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 50 Wall-st.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent, free of tax, is payable on demand.
ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, July 10 1867.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 27, of seventy-five per share on the capital stock, payable on demand.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.
HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, July 2, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand.
M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

AUCTION SALES.

20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF
PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1867.
The Pennsylvania Coal Company will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of July inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the Company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
Terms—50 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 13, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
544 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,548 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Adriana Agragas*, from Palermo.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO-FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
By THEALL & BROS., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) July 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, viz.: Carved rosewood and walnut parlor and library suites, in satin and reps, carved walnut and enameled bedroom suites; marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, French bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, sofas, office table and desks, curled hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, counterpanes, lace curtains, extension dining tables, rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes. Also, rosewood billiard table, full size, marble bed, with balls, cues, chandelier, &c., complete. Brussels and ingrain carpets. Catalogues now ready.

IN PARTITION.—FOR SALE AT AUCTION, at the Court-house, Riverhead, L. I., on TUESDAY, July 16, at 1 o'clock P. M., a farm at Huntington, L. I., of about 53 acres, large house, (13 rooms,) barn, carriage-house, granary, ice-house, &c., &c.; 15 acres wood land; within three-quarters of a mile of the harbor. For particulars inquire of PRAY, KNAEBEL & PRAY, Attorneys, No. 353 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.
DISTILLERY AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY at No. 156, old number, East 29th-st. Contents of a livery stable on TUESDAY, July 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, No. 253 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, L. I.
SNELLING & ADAMS, No. 910 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE THE wholesale agency for the British Provinces and open an office in Montreal or Toronto, and supply sub-agents in every county with Lloyd's great double Maps of Europe and America, issued to-day, and needed by every family, school and library in the land. 20,000 copies can be sold in the Provinces. A small capital will do to start with. Also a man to open an office in Chicago for the Western States, and in Memphis or New-Orleans for the Southern States and Mississippi Valley. Also an agent for California and the Pacific States. See description in wants column of to-day's *Herald*, headed "$40 a Day to Agents."
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of a well-established wholesale drug house in New-York City; a small capital required: an excellent chance for one or two men who have a knowledge of the business. Address JOY, COE & CO., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD GRIST MILL TO LEASE or buy; must be near a railroad running into New-York; enough land to keep a horse and cow is desirable. JACOB SHARPE, No 24 Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—AN ACTIVE or special partner, in a business well established, in the canning and preserving of fruits, and the manufacturing of sauces. Address JAMES, Box 5,347 Post-office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN OIL REFINERY situate in South Brooklyn. Apply to LEWIS O. CORBET, No. 30 Pine-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KELLEY'S ISLAND CATAWBA WINE, in the original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent of the Kelley's Island Company for the Atlantic States, Canada East and West Indies. Office and vaults, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)
Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW. Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.
Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway,
Between 26th and 27th sts.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAX.
Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 10 A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present deposits, $4,500,000.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Sums of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS over $5.
Money deposited by the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax, allowed on sums from $5 to $5,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. Assets, $3,505,630 23.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 10, 1867.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the last six months ending the 30th of June, as follows:
At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, in addition to Government tax.
Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass books at any time when required on and after the third Monday, 15th of this month. ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, "free of Government tax," payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.
The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Eighth-av.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. (per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interests from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President.
FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows: On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal. W. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily.
PETER M. DINGEE, President.
WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.
LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.
THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.
CALL AND EXAMINE IT.
C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY associated with us in partnership our Brother, ARTHUR C. TORREY, under the firm name of E. S. & J. TORREY & CO. E. S. & J. TORREY.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. No. 72 Maiden-lane.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

AT HARLEM.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A very desirable Gothic house and five lots, corner of Avenue A and 116th-st.; 16 rooms; all improvements; fine garden and fruit in abundance; surrounded with stately elms; will be sold low, or let reasonable with possession. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—TEN FIRST-class brick houses and 11 neat cottages at North New-York, just over the Harlem river, at the 3d-av. Iron Bridge. Apply to T. RAE, 3d-av., corner 138th-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIFTH-AV., ON AND BElow Central Park. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, FURNISHED, TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—On Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegantly furnished RESIDENCE, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day's labor, and contains 22 rooms, with billiard table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SHIPPAN POINT, ON THE SOUND, NEAR Stamford, Conn.—Part of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased, is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers; this Point, acknowledged to be the best piece of property on the Sound, contains 293 acres, part heavily timbered, many of the old trees measuring eight to ten feet in circumference; it adjoins the town and forms one side of Stamford Harbor; all the trains on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad stop, and it is reached in one hour and a half from the City; there is a spring of finest water on the place, orchards, garden and abundance of hay; for a hotel or any public institute, it is one of the most desirable places in the country; for private residences equally attractive; the old family mansion, barn and outbuildings remain, and the whole property will be sold without reserve. For plans and full particulars, apply to G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming land and water view to be found in the vicinity of New-York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $25,000 to $30,000 according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, formerly the residence of the late Hamilton Wilkes; it adjoins the residences of Walter Langdon and the late J. K. Paulding; contains about 120 acres, with half a mile river front; a stone mansion, two new brick barns, stable, gardener's cottage, porter's lodge, &c.; an abundance of fruit and shade trees, land highly cultivated, views of river and mountain scenery unsurpassed; will be sold low owing to the continued absence of the owner abroad. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, located near Lake Onota, Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., on high ground, commanding the finest scenery in the county; house large and substantially built a few years since, with modern improvements; also a brick farm house, grapery, icehouse, stable and barn; fruit and shade in abundance; 60 acres land very productive, will be sold very low; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

A FINE FARM OF 87 ACRES FOR sale, 1 hour and 26 minutes from New-York, by Central R. R. of New-Jersey. Large house; 15 rooms; very large, numerous and complete outbuildings; abundance of fruit; two never-failing streams; good tenant house; $11,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—120 ACRES CHOICE land, with or without stock, grain, hay, &c., five miles east Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan, pleasantly situated; plenty shade; plenty fruit of all kinds; house, &c., in good order. Price of farm, $12,500. For particulars inquire of J. L. GODLEY, No. 89 Warren-st., or on the farm.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson for sale or to let. 30 miles from the City; marble mansion, carriage-house, &c.; 6 acres finely shaded; splendid view of the river; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to C. L. JONES, No. 843 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, EDGEWATER, Staten Island, on the European plan, first landing from Whitehall-st., New-York, offers the best inducements of any hotel out of the City to people wishing a convenient, airy place. Boats hourly from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and at 10 and 11½ P. M. Fine fishing and drives; stabling on the premises. Address THOMAS D. GALE, as above.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful and popular Summer resort, having been newly furnished throughout this season, is now open for the reception of guests. The facilities for sea-bathing are unsurpassed. Stabling attached. For board apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

STORM-KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson, a private boarding-house, delightfully located; ready for boarders at moderate charges. Inquire of A. J. Roe, No. 132 Broadway, or C. L. Mather, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had (for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class house up-town, and disposed to receive a family of three persons as permanent boarders, can address Mr. ADAMS, Box 1,441 City Post-office, giving name, location and terms.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS taken at $7 per week, in a private family at North Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, pleasantly situated, neatly furnished, including good Chickering piano; rooms cool, airy and commodious; good table, pleasant drives, fine scenery and healthy location; stable if required. For particulars refer to JOHN BLISS & CO., No. 66 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; private family; grounds ample; well shaded; extending to the Hudson. Mrs. J. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County. Refers to J. J. Angevene, No. 2 Wall-st.

SUMMER BOARD—A LADY OWNING A commodious house and grounds in Westchester County, five miles inland from Kensico Station, on the Harlem Railroad, can give to one family, if so desired, five rooms connecting, or will accommodate applicants as may suit. Stabling abundant; grounds well shaded and fruited; on high ground, and a very pleasant and healthy location. Terms $10 to $12 per week. References exchanged. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or No. 266 4th-av.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARDers wanted at a private boarding-house, Katonah, Westchester County. Address Post-office Box No. 62. Large rooms, newly fitted up; the country is unsurpassed for health, beautiful scenery, drives, &c.; 1½ hours' ride from New-York, via Harlem Railroad; ¼ mile from depot. Reference—Dr. E. Todd, second door from Broadway, in 18th-st., New-York.

THREE FAMILIES CAN FIND BOARD in a farmhouse on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; rooms large and table and attention equal to the hotels, at about half price; also, cottages to let with board. Address DARROW'S COTTAGES, near Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

TWO FAMILIES OF ADULTS MAY OBtain board at a farm house at Oyster Bay, Long Island; steamboat and cars convenient, good house, shady and retired, fine drive, stabling for horses, if desired. Address E. A. CONKLING, Oyster Bay, L. I., with real name.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families may obtain superior accommodations at one of the most beautiful places in this healthful and attractive village. Address Post-office Box No. 27, Great Barrington, Mass.

A FEW PERSONS WILL BE ACCOMMODATED with board in a private family on the sea shore at Rockaway. Apply to CHAS. H. FULLER, No. 88 John-st.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR THE Long Island Sound; good bathing, fishing and plenty of fruit; terms $7 per week. Address MITCHELL TERRY, Success Post-office, Suffolk County, L. I.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—WILLIAM D. TACEY, late a member of the New-York Lincoln Cavalry, or any person knowing his whereabouts, will learn something to their advantage by addressing GEORGE H. DURYEE, No. 48 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 445; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway (and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORES ON FIRST floor of the new *Herald* Building. Also, third and fourth floor offices—cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Furnished complete, with immediate possession, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson; ten acres of nice land; about two in garden; all kinds of fruit, vegetables, &c.; a very desirable place; suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement; it will be rented for two years, or less. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

AT YONKERS—A COTTAGE, FURNISHED, only $50 per month; good location, high ground, near depot; also, one with 14 rooms; splendid grounds; two large unfurnished houses to let. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—A PRETTILY FURNISHED COTTAGE at Flushing, L. I., for the Summer and Fall; suitable for a small family; has a large garden with a variety of fruit, &c.; rent low to a responsible and careful tenant. Apply at 179 Maiden-lane, back office, up stairs.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, and furniture for sale, a three-story brick dwelling in complete order, situated in West 25th-st., near 8th-av. For particulars apply to JOS. DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

THE UPPER PART OF A PRIVATE house to let in the vicinity of 5th-av. and 9th-st. Address for particulars WM. WIGGIN, Jr., No. 446 Broome-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF buying, a modern-built cottage house, of seven to nine rooms, within one hour of the New-York City Hall. If so distant as to necessitate travel by steam cars, enough land for a good garden plot is desired. Property valued at $3,500 to $4,500 preferred, at a rent not to exceed $450 per year, with the privilege of purchasing the same on payment of $800 or $1,000 per year. If neatly furnished, would also take some furniture at a bargain. Address V. B., Box No. 473, New-York Post-office.

COTTAGE WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's distance from the City; near the water, with garden, vegetables and fruits; preferable where a family desire to leave their place for two months, with horses, carriage and cow, which would be well taken care of. Rent moderate. Address Box 4,941 Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—PAYABLE IN installments, on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, between Elizabeth and Plainfield preferred, a cottage and garden of about half an acre. Address, with full description of location and price, J. A. B., Box No. 4,727 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, WITH possession, a two-story and attic or three-story brick or brown-stone house, with improvements, in this City or Harlem. Address, stating terms, R., Box No. 1,510 New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing neatly and does up linens in style, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country, or as general housemaid in a small family; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself useful; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 111 Sullivan-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable widow woman to take care of children or to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT American woman; middle aged, and understands housework thoroughly; City or country; has best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook; understands all kinds of pastry and baking; no objection to do washing. Apply at No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., to suit the times.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, just disengaged, through the family going to Europe; he has been always temperate; understands his business in all its branches and is a safe driver; has first-class references from all his employers. Address J. N., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young, single, sober, steady man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address M. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady, and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of references as to character and ability; country preferred. Address J. M., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a gentleman, for a competent, industrious and faithful single young German, in his employ eighteen months; wages expected, $25 per month. Address EDWARDS, Box No. 2.2 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GROOM, single, with first-class references, a situation; understands the care and management of horses, and will work for moderate wages. Call on or address HENRY, No. 171 Nassau-st., Room No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady young man, as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored man as coachman; can give best City reference. Call or address PATER BROWN, No. 182 Navy-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG COLored man as coachman or to go in store; best of City reference given. Call or address PETER BROWN, No. 182 Navy-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OF age in a clothing-store; good references required. Apply to C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; best of reference. Address T. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF EMPLOYING a book-keeper temporarily, to open, balance or post up a set of books periodically, may obtain the services of a thorough accountant having the best of references as to ability and integrity. Remuneration moderate. Address B. B. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO wash for a large family; the best of City references required. Call for three days, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., at No. 118 Madison-av.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED MEN, TO WORK discharging and loading the Black Star packet ships and steamers; men without badges preferred. Apply to W. J. & H. DONALD, No. 157 South-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Scotch or German, with the best recommendations. Apply from 12 to 3 at No. 248 Canal-st., rear office, second story.

WANTED—A PERSON OF SUPERIOR TASTE and experience, as designer in a large cloak house. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,425 Post-office.

BOY WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, OF 16 or upwards, residing with parents preferred; willing to make himself useful in a wholesale wine house; wages first year $4 per week. Address, with reference, M. & B., Box No. 256 Post-office.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

THE UNDERSIGNED CHEMISTS AND Mining Engineers offer their services to those about to invest in mining adventures on the Pacific coast. They will make impartial examinations of mines and mining property, and report their true condition, the nature and value of the ores, &c., and give all information that can be required concerning them.
FALKENAN & HANKS,
Pacific Chemical Works, San Francisco, Cal.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
New-York.
STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers, No. 29 Broad-st.
EDWIN J. HANKS, Banker, No. 61 Broadway.
JOSEPH STEINERT, Merchant, No. 113 Chambers-st.
FRIEDRICH KAPP, Lawyer, No. 4 Wall-st.
FALKENAN, PALLAK & Co., Jewelers, No. 4 Maiden-lane.
San Francisco.
FRED. MCCRELLISH & Co., Proprietors *Alta California*.
ROBERT E. C. STEARNS, Secretary Harbor Commissioners.
Prof. PRICE, Chemist.

TO MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.—We can cause your Business Card to be inserted in a select list of four hundred newspapers, dailies and weeklies, for $400 per month; three months for $1,000. These papers comprise one-tenth of the whole number published in the United States, are judiciously distributed throughout the 15 most prosperous States, and in five cases out of six are the most influential organs in the localities where issued. Favorable terms offered to parties who wish to advertise in only a few newspapers. Call and examine our facilities, which are surpassed by no similar establishment in New-York. GEORGE P. ROWELL, Advertising Agent, No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:
1. No. 27 Greenwich. 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway. 8 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard, 7½ P. M.
8. No. 286 Spring, 3½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Av. C. (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 212 Grand, 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.
15. No. 273 West 25th, 7½ P. M.
18. No. 176 East 22d, 7½ P. M.
20. No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEORGE J. MINGINS,
Superintendent of Missions.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery.—Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. For a few weeks the day and Sunday-schools and meetings will be suspended while one of the new buildings is being completed. During this vacation the sick will be visited and assisted, and children to be placed in homes received. The office will be open each day from 9 to 12 o'clock. Mr. VAN METER will speak in behalf of the Mission on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, corner of 5th and South 5th sts., Williamsburgh, and at 8 o'clock P. M. in the Baptist Church, corner of Gouveneur and Madison sts., New-York. Several very sweet little singers from the Mission will be with him.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION IN BROOKLYN.—Rev. D. R. BREWER, Rector.—The new Chapel on Gates-av., between Classon and Franklin avs., will be opened for public Worship on SUNDAY next, July 14. Morning Service, Sermon and Holy Communion, at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service and Sermon at 4 o'clock. Evening service and sermon at 7½ o'clock.

GENERAL CAMP MEETING, VINELAND, N. J.—Specially to promote Holiness; thirty miles from Philadelphia; commences Wednesday, 17th inst., continuing to 26th. Christians universally invited. Trains leave Camden, opposite Philadelphia, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Excursion tickets. Look for showers of blessings.

"CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS"—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. DEEMS, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Evening sermon will be a continuation of a series of discourses on Ecclesiastes. Free seats. Strangers are cordially invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. W. H. FERRIS, P. E., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*Special efforts required to promote the work of God.*" To be followed by a camp-meeting prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY. Seats are all free. The church is supported entirely by voluntary contributions from those who attend.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH NEAR 7th-av.. Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. The Sunday-school Missionary Association will hold its First Anniversary at 7½ P. M. Preaching at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st. at 3 P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. W. H. DE PUY, Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Prayer meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 54TH-ST., near 8th-av. Preaching every Lord's Day at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE W. BAPTIS. Next Lord's day evening, (D. V.), Rev. DR. WESCOTT, late of Bloomingdale Baptist Church, will preach.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancy sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. ANDREWS, of Sands-st., Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3 o'clock P. M. Seat free. All invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the New-York Society of Spiritualists, on SUNDAY, at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st., at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subject, A. M.—*The Progressive Development of God*; P. M.—*The New Pacific Road in Religion*. Public invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., with Divine assistance, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*Life in Heaven, the Soul a Spiritual Body.*

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

REV. DAVID MITCHELL WILL PREACH in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M., on SABBATH, July 14.

YORKVILLE CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 84th-st., near 4th-av.—Rev. WM. DYMOND Minister. Service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school ½ P. M.

THE ROD OF IRON.—THE MESSENGER OF God will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Nations to be Ruled with a Rod of Iron.*

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, Allen-st., near Grand.

REV. W. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF THE 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING. Seats free. General prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, OF NEW-HAVEN, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—The hours of service until the first SUNDAY in September, will be 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.; the afternoon for deaf mutes.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.—The Pastor Rev. T. M. DAWSON, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.
Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.
Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD.
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Miss M. SAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institution of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this renowned place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss SAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.—HON. WM. H. SEWARD, President. Fall Term commencing Sept. 9. Twenty-five young ladies received as boarders. Board and tuition $150 per term of twenty weeks. For circulars address Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Florida, Orange Country, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION.
EUG. COURMEAUX, Rue de Rivoli, No. 240: furnished houses and apartments to let; lists gratis; French and foreign wines; cognacs; exchange office: house, estate and commission agent. Sole agency for G. H. Mumm & Co.'s champagne.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

PARIS.—THE MAGASINS REUNIS, PLACE DU CHATEAU DEAU. An immense Palace for the sale of every description of FRENCH ARTICLES of superior quality. A vast assortment. Fixed prices marked in plain figures, the same as in the best Paris retail houses. The expenses of the purchaser reimbursed by a new system of guaranteed payments.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 6 John-st., New-York.

$70,000 IN CASH, LANDS AND CITY property to exchange for merchandise; also, a pair of valuable horses, and first mortgage on City property for sale. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

NEW WHEAT FLOUR—FROM GEORGIA Wheat—for sale by HENRY W. SMITH & CO., No. 125 Broad-st.

WANTED—A SAFE OF LARGE SIZE AND very best make; also a Post-office box. Address Post-office Box No. 4,298.

NAILHEADS AND BEAD GIMPS—JUST received by JOHN C. KOHLSAAT, No. 287 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....July 13
MINNESOTA....July 31
CHICAGO....Aug. 14
NEBRASKA....Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, July 20
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, July 27
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....July 13
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....July 17
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....July 20
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....July 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, July 20
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON....C. H. Townsend....Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ....HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 13, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 10.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....90
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER....July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS....Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALLEPPO....July 17
HECLA....July 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.—The A1 iron steamship IRON AGE, WM. CASSAP, Commander, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 8 North River. For freight or passage, apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place, or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to or from any part of Europe, at moderate charges, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $[illegible] for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 10, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.
Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.
For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. HOWES, July 20,
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Aug. 10,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA AND VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THIS DAY, at 3 P. M., punctually, from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 18,
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, July 25,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on July 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. EATON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,

HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

ROBERTSON'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

NO. 2 NORFOLK-ST., STRAND, LONDON.
Bed, meat breakfast, fire, gas, attendance and use of coffee-room, 4s. per day.
Private sitting-rooms if required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LIGHT SECOND-HAND PLATFORM coach and two second-hand bretts for sale cheap; several other second-hand carriages. Also,
ALL STYLES NEW CARRIAGES.
1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY'S Repository, Broadway, near Bleecker.

A FINE BAROUCHE, TWO COUPE Rockaways, two top wagons, two pony tubs, 500 carriages and harness, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HARRIS, 4th-st. and Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE—THREE SADDLE horses, one pair carriage horses, one coupe horse and one trotting team; all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with [illegible] Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at [illegible] P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thursday, 11th	1½ P. M.	Thursday, 11th	9½ A. M.
Friday, 12th	2½ P. M.	Friday, 12th	10½ A. M.
Saturday, 13th	3½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	11½ A. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Saturday, 13th	6½ P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6 P. M.	Sunday, 14th	2½ P. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 16th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	6½ A. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR ALBANY.
Steamer ST. JOHN.
Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 P. M.
SUNDAY.
For Albany. Fare $1.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 14th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 14th	6½ P. M.	Monday, 15th	6¾ A. M.
Monday, 15th	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 16th	7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½, 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Coldspring and Cornwall; returning, leaves Newburgh at 1½ P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot Warren-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6¼ A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. E. F. KING, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th st., E. D., at 9¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11, 3 and 6 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. Pier, daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill and returns at 1:30 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 3[illegible]	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 76	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 25		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 256 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
☞ During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Pier No. 32 (Duane-st.,) at 9 A. M. and 5:15 P. M., touching on the last trip at Pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7:45 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES,
via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.
Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.
Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.
Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.
Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.
Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.
Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.
JOSEPH HOXIE.
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

PROPOSALS.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING a public market in the Eighteenth Ward, authorized by act of the Legislature of March 15, 1865, will be received until July 25, at the office of John N. Hayward, Esq., No. 22 Delancey-st., where plans, &c., can be seen.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all bids deemed inconsistent to the interests of the City.
JACOB H. GUMBLE, JOHN N. HAYWARD, WILLIAM HAW, Jr., } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.
The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
440 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL, as above.
100,000 pounds green RIO COFFEE.
Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:
1. Green, in original bags.
2. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.
Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.
100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.
Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.
5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
15,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
25,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining; sixty pounds to the bushel.
200 barrels "LABRADORE" HERRINGS.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, corn meal, coffee, sugar, vinegar, candles and salt, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds, to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.
The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.
The flour, corn meal, sugar, vinegar, coffee, candles and salt will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retailed samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, 15th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
20,000 pounds of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made of good sound Extra Ohio, or other equally good *side-branded* flour; crackers to be thoroughly baked and perfectly dried before being packed, and in size, thickness, openness, &c., to conform to standard heretofore established; to be packed in boxes of 50 pounds bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together. Boxes to be strapped with light straps of suitable wood. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour, or in any other respect, as inferior to the standard samples.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
Bids will be received for 100 bushels or more.
20,000 pounds NEW CAROLINA RICE, clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the beans and rice must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The beans and rice will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this Office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Major-General, A. C. G. S.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—Seperate SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of WEDNESDAY, July 24, for the construction of the following SEWERS and PAVEMENTS, to wit: SEWERS, Spec. 31, in Sixteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Irving-place; Spec. 32, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth-streets, and Avenue A and Third-avenue; Spec. 33, in Allen-street, between Canal and Rivington streets, and in Grand-street, between Centre and Elm streets; Spec. 34, in Fifty-fifth and Fifty-eighth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Spec. 35, in Seventy-seventh-street and Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; Spec. 36, between Twenty-third and Thirty-second, and between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, with branches; Spec. 37, in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and Watts and Canal streets, Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets and North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway, and Spec. 38, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. NICOLSON PAVEMENTS, in Mercer-street, from Canal to Eighth-street; in Pearl-street, from Wall to Beekman-street; in Broad-street, from Wall to South-street, and in Nassau-street from Cedar to Spruce-street. STONE-BLOCK PAVEMENTS, for West Eleventh-street, from Seventh-avenue to West-street; in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and in Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.
Plans and specifications can be seen and forms for bids obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1867.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 8, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. Aug. 12, 1867, for furnishing the material and performing the work for the basin retaining-wall of the proposed barge office, being a portion of the Battery Extension, New-York City.
Plans and specifications can be seen at this office and on application to Col. J. F. Morse, Superintendent of Repairs, Custom-house, New-York.
Bids must conform in all respects to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement, or they will not be considered.
Each bid must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and execute the contract, if awarded to him—the bond to be approved by the United States District Judge or Clerk of the United States Court.
Bids for the work on two different plans will be received, and this Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed for its interest to do so.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for retaining-wall, &c., for Barge Office, New-York City," and addressed to the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,000 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.
ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY A. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES D. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
The renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¾, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY,
and QUITE AT HOME.
To be seen at all hours:
THREE MUSEUMS IN ONE.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
together with the rarest curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
Also, the ENORMOUS COLLECTION of rare AFRICAN SKINS, HORNS, TUSKS, SKELETONS and ANIMALS, collected by the
GREAT LION-SLAYER, GORDON CUMMING.
All of which are conspicuously displayed in
TEN SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALOONS.
GREAT LIVING WONDERS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 3 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MEETINGS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have another Excursion (at the solicitation of many friends who accompanied us on our last Excursion) on TUESDAY, July 30, 1867. Tickets and circulars are now ready: all interested will please call and get them, at No. 4 City Hall-place.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. ABRM. DALLY, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH.

GASTRITES AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
The RACAHOUT DES ARABES of DELANGRENIER, 26, rue Richelieu, Paris, forms the most *digestive* and *agreeable* breakfast for delicate persons, children and convalescents. It is the *only aliment* approved by the Academy of Medicine of France against the yellow and typhus fevers. May be had of FOUGERA, Chemist, No. 30 North William-st., and of JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union-square, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 200 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

THE FEMALE'S FRIEND IN NEED.—Diseases of females exclusively treated at Dr. DUBOIS' office, No. 39 3d-av., near 10th-st.; remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5; relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters confidential. Advice gratis. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Ladies' private advice (letter) free. Send for it and escape imposition. Electricity scientifically applied. Mme. DUBOIS always in attendance. Office hours from 9 to 7.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner. A safe and speedy cure guaranteed, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," or his special treatment of local, constitutional and nervous diseases, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not numbug ladies with medicine.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—CLARENCE H. UPTON, a student in the Scientific School of Yale College, disappeared from New-Haven, Conn., on the evening of July 3 inst. It is feared by his friends that he contemplated self-destruction. He belongs in Rochester, N. Y. He had on when last seen a low-crown black stiff hat, a brown duck business coat, black vest and pants, and calfskin Congress gaiters. He has dark brown hair, a light brown moustache, is about five feet nine inches in height, and is twenty-two years of age. He has a stiff neck, carries his head on the right side, and his right shoulder is slightly depressed. He is believed to have been seen in New-London and Norwich, Conn., on Thursday, July 4. One thousand dollars reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall ascertain and disclose his whereabouts. Information may be communicated to the Chief of Police or to the undersigned, at the Tontine, New-Haven, Conn.
ELVIRA E. UPTON.

LOST—IN GREENWICH OR VESEY-ST., A LEATHER BAG, containing a small amount of money and other things, with a pocket handkerchief marked "F. S. Bryan." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same on steamboat *Mateawan*, foot of Barclay-st., in care of H. E. Bishop, clerk on boat.

DRY GOODS

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES REDUCED to $20, $25, $30, $35.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS from $10 to $75, formerly $20 to $100. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, No. 220 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 13.
THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE WONDERFUL
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG ARABS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.
First time of the hazardous
LEAPS FROM THE STONE,
and Hadj Laupen's perilous
LEAP OVER THE MUZZLES OF 26 GUNS AT THE MOMENT OF FIRING.
THE BROTHERS CAMPOMANEZ,
in their unrivaled feats of daring.
THE ENTIRE TROUPE of 30 artists in marvelous novelties.
Performance will commence with the lively farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
NO MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cts.

THIS SATURDAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.
JULIA DEAN IN BOTH.

MATINEE AT 1½. FIRST JULIA DEAN MATINEE. ONLY WOMAN in WHITE MATINEE.	EVENING AT 7¾. WOMAN IN WHITE. LAST TIME. JULIA DEAN IN TWO CHARACTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT COMBINATION.
Mr. W. H. Whalley and Mr. J. B. Studley.
WILLIAM TELL.
Tell....Mr. J. B. Studley
DON CESAR DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar....Mr. Whalley
Maritana....Mrs. Jones
COBBLER AND SULTAN.

TERRACE GARDEN—SUNDAY.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAYS.
On SUNDAY EVENING, July 14, at 7½.
FIFTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
MONDAY EVENING, July 15, at 8.
THIRTY-FIRST POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
Prof. LOGRENIA, Magician, with his trained Birds and the talented dramatic company in a favorite commedietta, EVERY EVENING. Matinees WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ARRIVED AND will appear MONDAY EVENING, July 15, 1867, MARSHALL & DOYLE'S MIKADO TROUPE OF JAPANESE, from the Palace Theatre, Yeddo, Japan, introducing the wonderful Sword Ladder Feat; LOW-NOSKE, the Japanese Blondin; Miss OWGONSKE, the Female Gymnast, and sixteen of the most wonderful performers that have ever been allowed to leave the dominions of the Tycoon. Box book now open.
Prices of admission—Parquet, balcony and boxes, $1. Family circle, 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL.

MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH!
MASON & HAMLIN
have the honor to announce that they have been awarded a
FIRST PRIZE MEDAL
AT THE
GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867,
FOR THE SUPERIORITY OF THEIR
CABINET ORGANS.
It is not easy to over-estimate the importance of this recognition of superiority, because this is the greatest Industrial Fair the world has witnessed, at which the best makers of all countries have competed for the honors, and because Mason & Hamlin were
REPRESENTED ONLY BY THEIR ORDINARY STYLES
of instruments, such as are currently sold from their warerooms. The superiority of the Mason & Hamlin organs in substantial excellence was universally recognized by the eminent jury, and by the musical profession of the world, as represented at Paris.
THIS IS THE FIFTY-SEVENTH MEDAL,
or other highest premium, awarded Mason & Hamlin within twelve years, completing the most emphatic and universal official record of demonstrated superiority ever realized by any maker of musical instruments in the world.
M. & H. now manufacture about twenty-five styles of organs differing in musical capacity, from an instrument having one set of reeds of four octaves' compass, to one of twenty-two stops and nine octaves of tone. Most of these are furnished in cases of different degrees of excellence, from those which are quite plain, though neat and substantial, to others of most elaborate design and finish, comparing favorably with any furniture manufactured. They are thus adapted to a very wide range of uses, public and private, and are sold at prices from $75 to upward of $1,000 each. They are adapted to secular as well as sacred music, occupy little space, can be easily transported all ready for use, are not liable to get out of order, and are most fully warranted in every respect.
The most important improvements used by M. & H. are patented, and cannot be employed by other makers. Circulars, with full particulars, free to any address.
MASON & HAMLIN.
Warerooms—No. 154 Tremont-st., Boston.
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 835 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—A splendid piano-forte for sale; rosewood; Dunham, maker; 7-octave, in splendid order; short time used; cost $500; will be sold for $240. Apply at No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

40 PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, from $75 to $600, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO
PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,
Touching each way at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENVILLE.
The favorite Steamer
WM. HARRISON,
On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 1½ o'clock P. M.
Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.
Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

GRAND EXCURSION!

FROM TROY TO MONTREAL,
VIA RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN STEAMER,
Under the auspices of the French Canadian Association of Troy, will commence July 15, extending to and including Aug. 6. Tickets there and return, good for any day during the time specified, morning or evening trains, only $11 25, or about half the usual price, and can be had at the ticket office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, Union Depot, Troy, N. Y. Fare from New-York to Troy, by steamboat from Pier No. 44, 50 cents. Fare from Montreal to Quebec, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and
LEAVE NEW-YORK ON
Thursday, 11, 11 A. M. | Wednesday, 17, 2 P. M.
Friday, 12, 12 M. | Thursday, 18, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, 13, 2 P. M. | Friday, 19, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 16, 1 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East-River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 48th-st. and 3d-av.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION.—BOATS TO HARLEM, High Bridge and Carles Park, Westchester County. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Harlem every hour from 10 A. M. until 6:30 P. M.; leave Peck-slip every hour from 9 A. M. until 6:30 P. M., landing at 8th-st. Fare 15 cents.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE.—The steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip at 9¼ A. M., stopping at Whitestone, Sands' Point, Glen Wood and Roslyn. Returning will leave Roslyn at 3¼, and Glen Cove at 4¼ o'clock P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st., each way.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO Union, Rossville, Woodbridge, Tottenville, Amboy and Keyport. Steamer PERRY, Capt. GOODWIN, will leave Barclay-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; returning leaves Keyport at 3 P. M. Fare to all way landings 25 cents, Keyport 50 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO College Point, City Island and New-Rochelle. Steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 14, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves New-Rochelle at 4 P. M., landing at 8th-st. and 37th-st. each way.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

John was no more than the death of a negro in the Northern Army.

Mr. Pierrepoint—I object.

The Court ruled the question out.

Witness did not hear Weichman say he had suspicions and would communicate them to the Government; witness remembers the night Mrs. S. was taken to the Provost Marshal's; Capt. Smith came about half-past 01 o'clock and took her away; Miss Jenkins, Miss Annie, Miss Ward and witness were present; don't recollect that Weichman asked Miss Ward to let him see a letter she had; did not see Mrs. Surratt whisper to Annie; did not hear the latter say, "Oh, mother, think of being taken down there for such a crime!" did not hear Mrs. Surratt say that Booth was only an instrument in the hands of Providence to punish this proud and licentious people; did not recognise Payne till the night we were arrested and we reached Gen. Augur's.

Cross-examined—Witness thinks Mrs. Surratt was near-sighted; witness thinks it was David Barry who brought the horses back; Mr. Barry came and said he had brought the carriage that John had used; Weichman was not there the night we were arrested; there were a good many officers there; witness has read all the evidence in the cases; don't remember any of that evidence now; on the night the President was murdered witness went to bed at ten o'clock; went to sleep soon afterward, and don't know what time Mrs. Surratt came to bed; didn't hear of any one coming in the house after witness went to bed till about two o'clock in the morning; on the 3d of April John came back from Richmond between eight and nine o'clock; witness went down to see about his supper and gave out the tea to the servant to make for supper; witness stayed down stairs about fifteen minutes and Mrs. Surratt and John came down to supper, and it was then Mrs. Surratt spoke to the servant about John looking like Annie; Mrs. Surratt stayed down with John at supper, and witness went up to the parlor; witness never saw John again till she saw him here the other day, when she came here as a witness for the prosecution; didn't see him in the dining-room after that; witness didn't go to the theatre on the 3d of April; after witness went up to the parlor saw John in the back parlor; Mrs. Surratt said he had a headache; about two o'clock witness was disturbed by the door-bell, and Weichman came to the room door.

By Mr. Merrick—Mrs. Surratt never read or sewed after gaslight; she said her sight was not very strong.

Charles B. Stewart, sworn: Witness lives at Elmira, N. Y.; is a merchant tailor; was engaged in that business in 1865; witness had two stores connected together in 1865; one room was for hats, caps, boots, shoes and furs, and the other for tailoring business; the stores were Nos. 20 and 22 Lake-street; was in the store April 13, 1865, early in the morning; a man came in that morning with a peculiarly cut coat—a skeleton coat made without linings and plaited at the belt; he remained from ten to twenty minutes; witness' attention was particularly drawn to him; witness has seen that man again to-day at the jail, and the prisoner at the bar witness believes to be the man; witness has but little doubt of that.

Cross-examined—Witness is satisfied the prisoner is the man, and that was on the 13th or 14th of April, because witness' partner was in New-York on the 13th and 14th of April, and it was one of those days that the prisoner at the bar came in.

By the Court—The express train goes from Elmira to New-York in about twelve hours.

John Cass, sworn: Witness lives in Elmira, N. Y., and is the Assessor of the city; in 1865 kept a clothing-store at the corner of Mortimer and Baldwin streets; on the morning of April 15, 1865, heard of the death of the President, and went down to the store; the telegraph office was opposite witness' store, and witness went over to hear the details of the news; some time after the news came, and witness went back to the store and ordered it to be closed up; by that time the operator had placed a bulletin up and witness saw a man over the street whom witness thought was a friend of witness from Canada; this man came over to witness' store and asked for a peculiar kind of shirt; witness did not have the kind he wanted; witness remarked that we had received some very sad news this morning; this man replied, as witness at first thought, disrespectfully; witness has seen the man since at the jail here; the prisoner at the bar is the man.

Cross-examined—Witness first read the news of the assassination at witness' house, in the Elmira *Advertiser*; went to the breakfast-room, and felt very bad about it; the man witness first took to be a Canadian; was dressed in a gray blouse; did not notice him very particularly; he had a small goatee, but witness thinks no moustache; witness did not talk with any one but Messrs. Bradley and Merrick about this; when witness was here before witness saw a man on the train; witness was told he was Col. Foster, but did not speak to him; witness was here last before three weeks ago to-day; saw the prisoner at the jail that day; witness knows Mr. Knapp, but had no conversation with him here about this matter; witness never talked with Col. Foster about the matter; don't know him; witness don't know the gentleman.

Mr. Wilson—(sitting at the right of Mr. Pierrepont)—Never talked with him at his office about this prisoner, nor of this case; witness didn't say anything to Mr. Knapp here or elsewhere about not knowing anything about the prisoner at the bar; don't know where the District-Attorney's office is.

By Mr. Merrick—Witness talked with Judge Pierrepont; witness has talked with the prisoner at the jail; witness believes him to be the man witness saw at his store, and thought so the moment witness saw him at the jail.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness remembers Mr. Miller was here from Elmira when witness was here before.

Frank H. Atkinson, sworn: Witness resides in Elmira, N. Y.; witness is an Alderman there; witness is book-keeper for Stewart & Offert; was there in 1865; last Winter our store was burnt out; in 1865 it was in Lake-street; remembers on the 13th or 14th of April, 1865, a man came in with a coat plaited at the waist, fastened around with a belt and of a dark gray color; he remained some ten minutes after witness went in; he was talking with our cutter; witness has a book as a reference to the date: it was at the time one of the house was in New-York; the entry in the cash-book of his taking money to go with is the 12th, and the date of his return is the 15th of April, 1865; witness thinks he has seen the man since, and has no doubt that the prisoner at the bar is the man; witness has conversed with him at the jail, and his manner impressed witness as to his recognition.

Cross-examined—This book is a petty cash book; all the cash transactions are not placed in it; the date is April 12; the entry of money loaned is charged "D. E. Offert, expenses to New-York, $106;" the entry of cash charged to expense account is made April 15. The witness here explained the manner of keeping the books at the house of Stewart & Offert. It was either on the 13th or 14th of April when the man came in the store; witness never saw him again till he saw him here in this room; at that time his goatee was not as long, but covered more of the surface of the chin; thinks he wore a slight moustache; don't recognize any material difference in the color of his beard; it was about half-past twelve o'clock; witness went to lunch, and it was after that when the man came in; it might have been as late as two P. M.

Joseph Carroll, sworn—Witness lives in Elmira, N. Y.; lived there in April, 1865; was cutter in Stewart & Offert's; witness remembers a man coming in the store about the time of the assassination; he came in and witness waited on him; he had on a mixed coat, with a breast and back piece, and plaited at the sides; it was a coat not usually worn; witness at first thought he was a Canadian; his coat was fastened at the neck, and at the waist he wore a belt; he remained from ten to twenty minutes, and wanted to get clothing; we didn't have the goods he inquired for; the date was the 13th when he came in first, and also the next day, the 14th; Mr. Offert went to New-York on the 12th and returned on the 15th; witness has since seen the man; saw him at the jail; the prisoner is the man.

Cross-examined—Witness has been here in this country twenty-eight years; has lived in Elmira some time; has been a cutter at the house of Stewart & Offert thirteen years; didn't think he was a tailor, nor say he thought so; witness knows an officer in Elmira named Knapp; witness talked a little with him about this matter, but never told him he thought the man was a tailor; witness knows Major Field; may have talked a very little with him about it; don't think I told Field or Knapp on what day the man came in the store; witness don't remember that he told Knapp that the man came on the 12th or 13th; The Deputy Marshal spoke to witness about telling Knapp it was on the 12th or 13th, and witness replied that he could not have given a different date than that given in the books; Knapp came in the store and inquired when witness was going to Washington, and said he would like to go along with witness, as he expected to have to go himself; witness did not tell the Deputy Marshal, Hover, or Knapp, that the man was a tailor; witness don't distinctly remember what he told the Deputy Marshal or Knapp about the time the man came in the store; witness don't know Col. Foster; didn't talk with a man called Col. Foster; don't know Mr. Roberts, a detective officer, and didn't talk to such a man; don't remember that two strangers came to the store since this trial began and talked with witness.

By Mr. Bradley—Hover and Knapp knew that witness had him summoned to come here as a witness for the defence; it is a small town, and everybody there knows everybody else's business; witness understood, if anything, that they were summoned for the prosecution.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness didn't take any interest in this case either at the former trial or this; witness had a son in the Union army, and was interested in the success of that army.

By Mr. Bradley—Until last March witness never knew anything about this trial; at that time Mr. Bradley, Jr., called on witness about it in Elmira.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Court took a recess until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Government Cattle Stolen by Indians—Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, July 12.

A large herd of Government cattle was driven away from Fort Laramie by the Indians, on the 8th inst. On the same day Smith's Ranche, 62 miles, and Dennisi Ranche, 22 miles from Julesburgh, was attacked by the Indians and a lot of stock captured.

Richard Demmert, book-keeper for Milham, Keite & Co., committed suicide on Wednesday in consequence of the discovery of heavy embezzlements.

The New-Orleans City Currency.

New-Orleans, La., Friday, July 12.

In two days the city currency has fallen from six to twenty per cent. discount at brokers' offices, though it is still received at par by most dealers, when presented in small sums. We see no explanation for this sudden fall.

New Asteroid Discovered.

Hamilton College Observatory, Clinton, July 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

Yesterday morning early, July 7, astronomical date, a new member of the group of asteroids was discovered here, in 21 hours and 21 minutes of right ascension, and 21 degrees and 31 minutes of southern declination. This morning it was found to have moved, in 24 hours, about 25 seconds to the west and 6 minutes to the south. Being of the eleventh magnitude and still about one month before opposition with the sun, the planet promises to be a bright one.

Very respectfully yours,
C. H. F. PETERS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Official Correspondence Between the Government and the Military Commanders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, July 12.

The Secretary of War to-day sent to the House of Representatives, in response to a resolution of the 3d instant, copies of all orders, dispatches and communications which have been forwarded to or received from the several Commanders of military districts. The papers are quite voluminous, the bulk of them being from Gen. Sheridan, who seems to have had much more correspondence with his superiors than any other Commander. Most of the important points have heretofore been made public, but the following, I presume, will be found interesting:

It appears from these communications that on the 22d of May a circular was transmitted to the several District Commanders for their guidance, signed by Secretary Stanton and addressed to Gen. Grant. It is as follows:

"General: Recent occurrences in some of the military districts indicate a necessity of great vigilance on the part of military commanders, to be prepared for the prevention and prompt suppression of riots and breaches of the public peace, especially in towns and cities; and they should have their forces on hand and so disposed on all occasions when disturbances may be apprehended, as to promptly check, and, if possible, to prevent outbreaks and violence endangering public or individual safety. You will, therefore, call the attention of commanders of military districts to this subject, and issue such precautionary orders as may be found necessary for the purpose indicated."

Gen. Grant's indorsement on this order is as follows:

"The above conveys all the instruction deemed necessary, and will be acted on by District Commanders, making special reports of precautionary orders issued by them to prevent the recurrence of mobs or other unlawful violence."

From the First District it appears that Gen. Schofield, on the 22d of March, first asked for an official interpretation of the phrase of executive and judicial officers as contained in the Constitutional Amendment. The next official communication of importance is his order regarding registration, on which he asks Gen. Grant's opinion. Gen. Grant replies, May 9, that he approves the order, but thinks that Boards had better not be confined too strictly by rules, so that they may not be unable in cases of doubt to exercise their own discretion. Gen. Schofield also incloses a list of civil appointments made in Virginia, which he says have been also approved by the Governor.

In the Second District there is nothing of importance, except Gen. Sickles' request to be relieved, which has been printed, together with the President's refusal to grant his request. A copy of Gen. Sickles' recent letter on registration, also published, accompanies the papers.

From the Third District there is more of interest. The papers submitted throw some further light upon the difficulty between Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins, which nearly caused the latter's removal. It seems that after Gov. Jenkins' address to the people of Georgia, in which he advised non-action under the Military Bill, and during his absence in Washington where he was urging injunction applications, Gen. Pope went so far as to write an order deposing him from office, without naming his successor, which he forwarded to Gen. Grant for his approval. Before receiving any reply, however, Gov. Jenkins returned and made such explanations and pledges to Gen. Pope that he withdrew the contemplated order. Gen. Grant had forwarded the order to the Secretary of War with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War for his information. The telegraphic dispatch herein inclosed shows that Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia, has given such pledges to the Commander of the Third District as to induce him to withhold for the present the suspension of the Governor. The conduct of Gov. Jenkins demonstrates, however, how possible it is for discontented civil officers of reconstructed States to defeat the laws of Congress, if the power does not rest with District Commanders to suspend their functions in some way. It seems clear to me that power is given in the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, to use or not, at pleasure of Commander, the provisional machinery set up without the authority of Congress in States to which the Reconstruction Act applies. There being doubt, however, on that point, I respectfully ask an early opinion on the subject. If the power of removal does not exist with district commanders, then it will become necessary to take refuge under that section of the bill which authorizes military commissions.

U. S. GRANT, "General."

Under date of June 5, referring to the Mobile riot, Gen. Pope telegraphs to Gen. Grant that he feels satisfied that a change of authority in Mobile was essential to the peace of the city in future, and to the best interests of the people. And says:

"I trust these changes will not be interfered with. The very fact of the interposition of the President in affairs of so unsettled a place as Mobile and reinstatement of these deposed officials would create such alarm and excitement that I should feel bound at once to declare Martial Law in that city, and entirely set aside the civil authority."

June 27—Gen. Pope acknowledging the receipt of Attorney-Gen. Stanbery's opinion, telegraphs Gen. Grant that it does not seem to be an order, but as there may be room for doubt, he wants to be informed by telegraph whether or no he is ordered by the President to conform his action to the Attorney-General's opinion. Gen. Grant, in reply, sent him a copy of the dispatch to Gen. Sheridan in response to the same inquiry, which will be found in the correspondence from that district.

From the Fourth District Gen. Ord's correspondence is quite as limited as from the First. The only thing of importance is a letter to Gen. Grant asking for an interpretation of the Military Act, which received the following reply:

Washington, June 23, 1867.

Brevet Major-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Fourth District:

General: Copy of your final instructions to Board of Registration, of June 10, 1867, just received.

I entirely dissent from the views contained in paragraph 4. Your views as to the duties of registers to register every man who will take the required oath, though they may know the applicant perjures himself, is sustained by the views of the Attorney-General. My opinion is, that it is the duty of the Board of Registration to see, as far as it lies in their power, that no unauthorized person is allowed to register. To secure this end registers should be allowed to administer oaths and examine witnesses. The law, however, makes District Commanders their own interpreters of their power and duty under it, and in my opinion the Attorney-General or myself can no more than give our opinion of the meaning of the law; neither can enforce his views against the judgment of those made responsible for the faithful execution of the law—the District Commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

The Fifth District correspondence is very voluminous and full of interest, as will appear from the following summary:

April 1—Sheridan, writing to Grant, asks for an authoritative decision showing who are prohibited by the military bills from voting. This letter is forwarded to the Secretary of War, who lays it before the Cabinet on the following day, and writes to Sheridan that instructions will be deferred till the Attorney-General completes his opinion upon the same point heretofore, to wit, March 22, presented by Gen. Schofield, and now under consideration.

April 2—Sheridan, writing to Grant, incloses a letter from Gen. Griffin, commanding in Texas, who says:

"I cannot find a single officer, holding a position under the State laws, whose antecedents will justify me in reposing trust in him in assisting in registration. I have frequently called the Governor's attention to murders and outrages upon loyal men, but so far no notice has been taken of my suggestions, and none of the lawless persons have been brought to justice. He and the Lieutenant-Governor are both disqualified, under the Military Act, and I desire the immediate removal of the Governor."

This letter is indorsed by Sheridan, who says he feels like Griffin, and thinks Throckmorton ought to be removed. He adds, "I fear I shall be obliged to remove Gov. Wells, of this State, who is impeding me as much as he can."

April 3—Grant advises no removals at present of Governors of States, because the question of power of Military Commanders is now under consideration in the Cabinet.

April 6—Sheridan to Grant, says he will soon begin registration in New-Orleans, and is anxious for a decision as to who are disfranchised under the Reconstruction Act.

April 7—Grant to Sheridan. "Your question has been submitted to the Attorney-General; no decision yet received. Go on giving your own interpretation to the law until an answer is given."

April 12—Sheridan asks for a copy of the list of registered enemies made in New-Orleans by Banks and Butler; and on the 25th the Secretary of War orders that the books containing this record be sent to Sheridan by express immediately, and they were forwarded that day.

April 16—Sheridan to Grant, sends memorandum showing what classes the Board of Registers for New-Orleans Parish had on the preceding day, after full consultation, unanimously agreed upon as disqualified for registration. He also sends a list of the questions it was decided to ask all persons who applied for registration.

April 19—Sheridan to Grant, gives his reasons at length, already published, for removing Abell, Herron and Monroe, and says registration is going on well, and that there is some dissatisfaction among soreheads because we don't interpret the law to suit them.

May 7—Stanton to Grant, refers to Sheridan's dan's order closing registration in New Orleans on the 15th of May, 1867, and says the President is of opinion that the time is too short for a full and fair registry, and so much of the order as limits it to that date should be rescinded. This order Grant sends to Sheridan the next day.

May 11—Sheridan, to Grant says he has to contend with all kinds of attempted fraud in New-Orleans, and had that day dismissed the Clerk of the Fifth District Court for issuing false certificates of naturalization. He thought the same thing had been done in all Courts, but believed he would be able to head them off.

May 18—Sheridan, to Grant, said he had already extended the time for registration in the city to May 31, before receiving the President's instruction of the 9th.

May 29—Stanton, to Sheridan, says the President directs that you make such further extension of time as will secure a full and fair registration.

May 30—Sheridan to Stanton, says he would make such further extension as is necessary.

June 3—Stanton to Sheridan, directing, by order of the President, that no further proceeding be taken relative to the Levee Commissioners.

June 4—Sheridan to Grant:

"I found it necessary yesterday to remove Gov. Wells. He has embarrassed me very much since I came in command by his subterfuge and political chicanery. This necessary act will be approved by every class and shade of political opinion here. He has not a friend who is an honest man."

June 6—Sheridan to Grant, announcing that Durant declines the appointment of Governor, and that he has appointed Flanders, and adding:

"I think you need not hereafter have any anxiety about the condition of affairs here. The backbone of the trouble has been broken by the removal of Wells."

June 7—Grant, telegraphing to Sheridan, says:

"I see a Washington dispatch in the papers announcing that the Secretary of War and myself favored reprimanding you for your action in removing the Governor of Louisiana. There is not one word of truth in the story. I was not even in the city at the time."

June 8—Special telegraph to Grant:

"Gov. Flanders assumed the duties of his office this morning. He is a man of integrity and ability, and I now feel as though I was relieved of half my labors. Heretofore there was no security, and I feel as the people of the whole State feel, that we have got rid of an unprincipled Governor and the set of disreputable tricksters he had about him. Nothing will answer here but a bold and strong course, and in taking it I am supported by every class and all parties.

June 21—Sheridan to Grant. Says he has extended the time for registration throughout the State to the 15th of July. He considers it now nearly closed, but deemed it best to give fifteen days' grace.

June 21—Adjt.-Gen. Townsend to Sheridan:

"Your telegram to Gen. Grant proposing to close registration in New-Orleans on the 30th of this month, and at some other places in Louisiana on the 10th of July, has been submitted to the President, who is of opinion that the proposed limitation of time will be too short for full and fair registration, and that electors in your district should be allowed to the 1st of August to register, especially as it is not probable that registration in other districts will be completed before that time. He therefore directs that the registry be not closed before the 1st of August, unless there be some good reason to the contrary, which you will report for the President's information and judgment."

June 22—Sheridan to Grant. This letter has already been published. It gave his reasons for closing the registry, and spoke of the Attorney-General's opinion as opening a broad macadamized road to perjury, and declined to extend the time unless ordered by the President.

June 27—Sheridan to Grant says:

"The result of Mr. Stanbery's opinion is beginning to show itself by defiant opposition to all acts of the military commander, and by impeding and rendering helpless civil officers acting under his appointment. For instance, the Mayor of this city notifies the Common Council that one and a quarter millions of illegal money has been issued by the Comptroller and Treasurer. The Common Council refuses to order an investigation, and the City-Attorney refuses to sue out an injunction to stop the issue. I fear the chaos which this opinion will make, if carried out, is but little understood. Every civil officer in the State will administer justice according to his own views. Many of them denouncing the Military Bill as unconstitutional, will throw every impediment in the way of its execution, and bad will go to worse unless this embarrassing condition of affairs is settled by permitting me to go on in my first course, which was indorsed by all the people except those disfranchised, most of whom are officeholders, or desire to be such."

June 28—Sheridan, to Grant, says he has received a circular from the Adjutant-General's office, embodying the Attorney-General's opinion on disfranchisement. He is at a loss to know whether this is or is not an order. The form and phraseology are not those of an order, and he asks if he is to regard it as such.

June 28—Grant telegraphed to Sheridan:

"Enforce your own construction of the Military Bill until ordered to do otherwise. The opinion of the Attorney-General has not been distributed to district commanders in language or manner entitling it to the force of an order. Nor can I suppose that the President intended it to have such force."

June 29—Sheridan to Adjutant-General Townsend.

"Registration in this State will be continued in obedience to the orders of the President unless I receive further directions from him to the contrary."

June 29—Grant telegraphed to Sheridan:

"I think it advisable for you to extend the time for registration in Louisiana till the 10th of July. The President will have returned before that date, and he will then decide as to further extension."

July 2—Sheridan to Grant:

"I Did not get your telegram of the 29th till to-day. It was mislaid in the Washington office. I had already ordered the extension throughout the State, except in the parish of Orleans, till the 15th of July, and after the receipt of yours of the 24th, the extension was made indefinite. Registers' Boards in the city now have nothing to do, and those in most of the parishes are in the same condition."

Unsuccessful Search for the New Island in the Pacific.

San Francisco, Thursday, July 11.

Another expedition has returned from an unsuccessful search for the new island reported to have been discovered recently in the Pacific Ocean, on the track of the mail steamers between this port and China. The search extended to one hundred and sixty degrees west longitude, and forty-one degrees north latitude. A tract of discolored water was found extending two hundred and fifty miles southeast and northwest, and eighty miles broad, but no soundings could be obtained with one hundred and fifty fathoms of line, but from the discolored water and the presence of birds, it is believed that an island exists in the vicinity of the locality explored.

The ship *Joseph S. Putt*, of Liverpool, with a cargo consisting of half a million pounds of coffee, arrived to-day from Punta Arenas, making the imports for the year about six millions of pounds. The market is unusually quiet and prices nominal. Flour is quiet at $6@$6 50 ℔ 100 lbs. Wheat, $1 70@$1 75. Barley, $1 20. Legal-tenders 72¼.

Quarantine at Hampton Roads.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, July 12.

Regulations were issued to-day, by command of Gen. Schofield, establishing a quarantine at Hampton Roads for the Summer months. Mr. George Cooper has been appointed an officer to board in-bound vessels.

Registration was completed to-day in Elizabeth City County, under charge of Capt. James Pepper, who had registered 365 whites and 1,454 colored.

Republican Meetings in Virginia.

Richmond, Friday, July 12.

Meetings of citizens were held at Rappahannock and Dinwiddie Counties yesterday, at which Republican platforms were adopted, and delegates appointed to the August Convention in Richmond. Hon. Thomas S. Flournoy, and Wm. M. Treadway, both Ex-Members of Congress participated in the latter meeting.

The *Whig* has accounts of various other meetings of similar character in the State.

Government Officers Shot at Galveston.

Galveston, Texas, Friday, July 12.

Two Government registering officers of the Washington (Texas) District were shot yesterday and badly wounded.

Chief-Justice Chase at Saratoga.

Saratoga, N. Y., Friday, July 12.

Chief-Justice S. P. Chase arrived at the Union Hotel this evening.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Twenty-third Day's Proceedings.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock this morning.

MEMORIALS.

By C. E. Parker—Against appropriating moneys to sectarian institutions, and for liquor prohibitions.

By T. W. Dwight, of Dr. Francis Lieber—Relative to pardoning power.

By Mr. Greeley—For liquor prohibition.

By Mr. Stratton—For liquor prohibition.

By Mr. Greeley—Against appropriations to sectarian institutions.

By Mr. Stratton—Relative to official corruption.

By Mr. Corbett—In favor of female suffrage.

By Mr. Hiscock—Against appropriations to sectarian institutions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President presented a report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to the call for information relative to canals. Also, a report of the Comptroller relative to the accrued interest on the Common School Bonds, and on bonds for land sold.

REPORTS.

Mr. Ferry, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported against giving reporters an allowance of stationery.

Mr. Cochran, from the same Committee, made a minority report, recommending that reporters be allowed the same amount of stationery as is given to members.

Mr. Tucker moved to disagree with the majority report. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the majority report was agreed to.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Daly asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution extending the privileges of the floor to Chief-Justice Chase, who is now in the city. Agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hutchins asked that a like courtesy be extended to Hon. John T. Hoffman. Agreed to.

Mr. Loew offered a resolution inquiring into the propriety of abolishing the office of Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and devolving those duties upon the Comptroller. Referred.

By Mr. Graves—That any person who shall pay or cause to be paid, any money or other valuable thing, directly or indirectly, to any voter, to obtain his vote for any office for which he is a candidate, on conviction shall forfeit the office to which he is elected and be disqualified and deemed unworthy to hold any office for ten years; and laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who shall receive any money or valuable thing as a reward for voting for any candidate for office; and also for punishing by imprisonment the voter who accepts or receives such money or valuable thing. Referred.

Mr. Conger moved that the Secretary, if convenient, be authorized to furnish the reporters with the necessary amount of stationery for the performance of their duties. Laid over under the rule.

Mr. Merritt said he noticed that Chief-Justice Chase was present upon the floor of the Convention, and he would therefore move that a recess be taken for ten minutes to allow members to pay him their respects. Carried. And the Convention took a recess for ten minutes.

When the Convention had been called to order, Mr. Morris said he saw Mayor Hoffman, of New-York, was present, and he would therefore move that a recess for ten minutes be taken in order to allow members to pay him their respects. Carried. And the Convention took a recess for ten minutes.

When the Convention had been again called to order, Mr. E. Brooks offered the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention the Legislature of this State should not pass laws, local or special in their character, but in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and uniform in operation throughout the State.

Mr. E. Brooks said that over nine hundred laws had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, only a little over two hundred of which were of a general character.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Opdyke—That a whole life policy of insurance, with equal annual premiums during life, for a sum not exceeding $10,000, payable at death to the wife and children of the insured, or any or either of them, may, if so originally declared in the policy, become and shall be exempt from the claims of the husband's creditors.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the right of suffrage, Mr. Alvord in the chair.

Mr. Murphy said it had been understood that his amendment offered yesterday was for the purpose of imposing a property qualification upon the colored man. Such was not his object. His intention was to submit the question to the people whether all restriction should not be removed. He was not in favor of a property qualification whether applied to black or white men. He did not believe in the doctrine—but he found such a provision in the present Constitution, and his object was to secure a separate submission of the question as to whether the right of suffrage should be extended to the colored race. He would not be misunderstood with reference to his position. He was personally opposed to negro voting, but he was arguing in favor of the propriety of a separate submission. This question of extension of suffrage was with the people, and they should have the privilege of passing upon it separately. This course had been the precedent heretofore, and if we refuse to follow this course now it looks like a distrust in the people, a lack of confidence in their decision. Let the question be submitted openly and squarely upon its simple merits at the ballot-box. It had been said that the amendment might be lost by gamblers and rioters voting for it, but if it should be voted down that result must be secured by at least a portion of the Republican Party, for they held a majority of the votes in this State, and he thought that gamblers and rioters would be found in both parties. He deprecated the idea of making this a party question. It was above party and affected us all. If any question was to be met without partisan bias, it was this one, and it should be decided independent of other provisions that might be placed in the Constitution. He referred to the opinions expressed by President Lincoln against equality of the black race.

Mr. Curtis inquired whether the gentleman from Kings County (Murphy) was not aware that those opinions of Mr. Lincoln were uttered in 1858, and that before his death he materially changed his views.

Mr. Murphy said, we have passed through a great rebellion, during which changes had been made in the condition of the colored race, and it was quite probable that Mr. Lincoln, as political chief of his party, might have modified his views. He referred to authorities, showing that the negro belonged to an inferior race. There was a difference between abolishing slavery and enfranchising the black man. If the right to vote was conferred upon him, it would not improve his intellectual condition. It is claimed that all men are equal; but are not females our equals in the sense of the Declaration of Independence, and all others who are disfranchised by law? When you make political equality, you approach social equality. All history shows that this must be so, and that a mixture of the races and degeneration will follow. He referred to these matters to show that the question should be referred to the electors in their original capacity; and if they shall decide that negroes shall vote, he would acquiesce in it, though personally he might oppose it.

Mr. Corbett said he had sprung from a race that had felt oppression, and sometimes had been the objects of prejudice, and so long as he lived he should sympathize with the victim of oppression. Fears had been expressed about social equality; but he thought this spirit contrary to the inspirations of the Nineteenth Century. He asked the enfranchisement of the blacks in the South as a reward for his devotion to the country. There the black men had never faltered. Without suffrage citizenship was worthless. They must go together to complete the unity. He believed the people of this State were ready to indorse the principle of manhood suffrage. He was opposed to separate submission, because it would be an exhibition of cowardice. He was sorry that, in this age of the world, prominent gentlemen should advance the doctrine of excluding a class of men from the ballot-box. It had been said that this was a question above party, but he hoped it was not above his party, and he was ready to stand or fall by manhood suffrage.

Mr. Landon said it had been stated that separate submission was cowardice. He did not so regard it. It was the open, bold and manly way to submit this question to the people. He was not afraid of the negro or of his power. He would give him a fair and open chance. It was well known that there was a wide difference of opinion upon this subject in this State, and he would give all a chance to express their views upon it without endangering the main instrument. Let the party question stand by itself, and let the main instrument be considered independent of any proposition that might prejudice. He knew that in this position he would differ from many of his party associates upon this floor. But he was not actuated by any party feeling upon this subject or upon the subject considered here. He was for the best Constitution that could be made, independent of all party consideration. He was for going before the whole people with the question of negro suffrage. If the party to which he was opposed were not allowed to make up their issue on separate submission, they might do so upon the entire instrument, and thus endanger the success of all the labor here performed.

Mr. Nelson held that it had been declared here that it was held to embody negro suffrage in the main instrument, but he would say that it was ever bold and manly to do right, and the bold and manly way to dispose of the matter, was to submit the question separately. It had so been done heretofore, and as late as 1860 rejected by one hundred and eighty thousand majority. The argument of exclusion had been adduced, but you exclude women and persons between eighteen and twenty-one years. All these were subjected to the laws, and yet they were excluded.

After further debate, the Committee rose, reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again, Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Poisoning on Staten Island.—Margaret Grant, employed by Mr. J. K. Jessup, of the town of Westfield, near Eltonville, Staten Island, has been arrested on a charge of having poisoned three persons, and her husband has been charged as an accessory. It is alleged that Grant and his wife, who are both about twenty-five years of age, had a quarrel with two young men named Archibald McCluskey and John Dougherty, who are employed on the same farm. Mrs. Grant threatened that "she would do" for the young men, but no attention was paid to her. On the 19th of May McCluskey was taken suddenly ill, and died in a short time in great agony. Mrs. Grant was not suspected at that time, but on the 15th of June an old woman living in the town died suddenly, and on the 17th ultimo Dougherty died suddenly, exhibiting all the symptoms of having been poisoned. Before his death Dougherty declared that Mrs. Grant had put poison in his coffee, and she was accordingly arrested. Chemists are engaged in making *post mortem* examinations of the victims.

Serious Accident.—About 2:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the vault under the sidewalk of No. 146 Fulton-street, (which building is being rebuilt after the recent fire,) gave way, and a boy named William Morris, aged 14 years, was buried beneath the *debris*. Sergeant Wade, of the Second Precinct, and a section of Police were soon on the ground and kept the excited crowd in order, while efforts were being made to extricate the boy from his perilous position. Young Morris was finally rescued, when it was found that one of his legs was fractured. He resides at No. 6 Morris-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer Schneider. The accident was caused by the arch not being properly braced, and the sidewalk overloaded with huge masses of stone, taken from the demolished building. How the boy escaped with such comparatively slight injuries seems wonderful. It was at first supposed that several other persons were injured, but the Police could not find any one else who had sustained any hurts.

Arrivals in the City.—The Counselor d'Azambuja, the Brazilian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel; Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. A., is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, Col. Wilcox, of St. Louis, Col. Baker, of Nevada, and Col. F. Hillyer, of Massachusetts, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Hon. Wm. Halsted, Trenton, is at the Brevoort House; Senator Sprague, Rhode Island, and Hon. C. T. Hulburd, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., are at the Astor House; A. A. Hopkins, Esq., of the Rochester Express, is at the Hoffman House.

Petroleum and Locomotives.—It is stated that the right to use petroleum as fuel in Canada under the patent of Col. Foote, now on exhibition at the Battery, has been purchased by an enterprising Canadian, and that he is in treaty to use it on the locomotives of one or more branches of the Grand Trunk Railway. The fact that crude oil is so cheap in Canada gives certain advantage to experimenters there of which it appears they are about to avail themselves.

Lower California Company.—The Lower California Company has organized under a New-York charter, electing Wm. G. Fargo, President; Wm. R. Travers, Treasurer, and George Wilkes, Secretary. Commodore Garrison, August Belmont, Gen. B. F. Butler, Leonard W. Jerome, Caleb Cushing, John A. Griswold and Richard Schell, are the other Directors. Gen. John A. Logan has accepted the position of Governor of the Company and Superintendent of Colonization, and will soon proceed to the Peninsula of Lower California.

The Reading-Room.—A free reading-room for working men has been for some time in operation at No. 50 Trinity-place, having been organized by the Children's Aid Society. Contributions of books are solicited by the managers of the enterprize.

New-Yorkers Abroad.—We were in error in stating that Mme. Clara Brinkerhoff had gone to Europe, as we learn from the Utica papers that, assisted by her pupil, Miss Augusta Wiginska, of Brooklyn, she gave a grand concert in that city, July 9.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Boiler Explosion.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, one of a tier of three boilers in use at Bertrand's sugar refinery, located on First-street, foot of South Second, E. D., exploded with a stunning report, alarming the inhabitants of the neighborhood. The shed under which the boiler was placed became a mass of ruins, and the debris was thrown far and wide. At the time of the occurrence there were no persons near the boilers, the engineer and fireman had, a few moments previous, gone to another part of the works. Some injuries were caused by fragments of flying bricks striking those passing by. A man named Francis Martin, driving past, was blown from his cart, wounded over the right eye, and scalded on the back. A lad named Hammond Duncan was scalded in the left foot and slightly wounded in the calf of the leg. Two brothers, George and John Baker, aged 10 and 12 years, were injured by falling fragments. A little girl suffered from contusions in the head. The cause of the explosion is believed to have been lowness of water in the boiler. The estimated damage is supposed to be $4,000.

Industrial School Reception.—The closing exhibition of this Institution, previous to the vacation was held yesterday, in presence of a large and interested number of its patrons and friends. The exercises incidental to the occasion exhibited marked progress, when it is understood that the pupils are waifs gathered in from the streets, of all ages and colors. A pertinent address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Morris. The ladies having charge of the school, Mrs. P. Price, Mrs. R. Duncan, Mrs. Benj. Wilson, and Mrs. A. Anderson, were in attendance, and complimented the exertions of Miss Parker, the Principal. No inconsiderable amount of pecuniary aid for this charity, is derived from the contributions of juvenile fairs, extemporized by young ladies in prosperous circumstances. It is the only institution of the kind in the Eastern District, and is worthy of all the pecuniary aid that may be given to it.

Larceny of Money and Assault.—A man named William G. Cooper was brought before Justice Dailey yesterday morning on the complaint of a Mr. H. Goldsmith, of Gates-avenue, near Grand-avenue, charging defendant with appropriating, on the 2d of July, a prommissory note made by himself to Goldsmith, for the sum of $657, payable six months after date. An assault and battery was also charged. Defendant waived an examination and gave bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

Alleged Assault by a Car Conductor.—This case, which was on the complaint of Ed. Turncliffe vs. Geo. Blydenburgh, Conductor of a Grand-street car, for having ejected him therefrom on the 22d of June last, was heard yesterday before Justice Dailey. The evidence was conflicting, as to the plaintiff being under the influence of beer and using threatening language to the defendant. The jury were out some time in considering the case, but being unable to agree were discharged.

Dispensary Report.—The monthly report of Dr. Hiram P. Hardcastle, apothecary of the Dispensary, shows that there were treated during the month of June 617 patients—males, 257; females, 360. Of prescriptions, 925 were put up; 208 were vaccinated, and 67 operations of minor surgery performed. Of the patients, 110 were under 1 year of age, 138 between 1 and 5, 162 between 10 and 30, and 152 over 30.

The Fugitive Meyer.—This man was arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Dailey on a charge of grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty, and through counsel demanded an examination, which was set down for Tuesday next. It is understood that Meyer obtained the money which he carried away with him on promissory notes.

Quick Time.—A man named Daniel Williams, colored, stole some fancy goods from the store of Mrs. Strasbourg, corner of Lorimer and Scholes streets, yesterday morning, was arrested, arraigned and tried before Justice Walter, and sent to the Penitentiary for three months, all within the space of half an hour.

Protestant Episcopal Church of the Reformation.—The new chapel on Gates-avenue, between Classon and Franklin avenues, (Rev. D. R. Brewer, pastor,) will be opened for public worship on Sunday next. Morning service, sermon and Holy Communion at 10:30 o'clock.

Miscellaneous Items.—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, a verdict of $675 was rendered against the City in favor of John Hannagan, contractor, for making additions and repairs to the Forty-second Police Precinct Station-house. For defence it was contended that the work was incompletely done. On the part of the plaintiff, it was held that the work was well done, considering that new and old work had to be joined together. The amount sued for was $900. The jury awarded $675 in favor of plaintiff.... The condition of Police Commissioner Bergen was very low last evening. His recovery is hardly hoped for. Two policemen of the Forty-ninth Precinct were yesterday arrested on the charge of perpetrating an outrage upon two girls named Ann McNally and Mary Mead, while on their way to Crow Hill. The names of accused are James Daley and John Brennan. They contend that the charge is malicious. The accused are held to await examination before Justice Cornwell on the 25th inst. ....The store of James McCormick, No. 744 Pacific-street, was feloniously entered a few nights since and robbed of $20 in pennies. Yesterday a young man named John Moran was arrested on the charge of perpetrating the robbery....An elderly lady named Eugenie D. Graef, residing at the Half-Mile House, on the Fort Hamilton Road, died suddenly yesterday, as supposed, from disease of the heart....George Belcher, a painter, while at work at his trade on a house in DeKalb, near Nostrand-avenue, yesterday, fell a distance of 25 feet to the ground, and sustained very serious injuries. He lives in Franklin-avenue, near Park....Messrs. Henry Tongs and Christopher Homeyer were thrown from a wagon in Walworth-street yesterday and both were severely injured. The first sustained an injury to one of his ankles, and the other had his foot crushed under the wheels. The accident was caused by the frightening of the horse, which ran away at full speed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Brevities.—A portion of the congregation of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Newark, contemplate the erection of a fine church edifice on Clinton-avenue, opposite Lincoln Park....The first free open air concert by Reinhardt's band will take place in Military Park, Newark, this (Saturday) evening.... The great national camp meeting, which is to be held at Vineland, will commence on the 17th inst....Mrs. Matilda W. Lippincott, an aged and respectable woman residing in Gloucester county, committed suicide a few days since by hanging herself while in a melancholy state of mind....A young man named Freeborn, of New York, went out sailing on the Shrewsbury River on Monday, and was consequently found lying dead on the shore. He was subject to fits, and it is supposed was seized with one and fell out of the boat....On Sunday last a flight of an immense number of dragon flies passed Long Branch in a southerly direction.

Apoplexy in a Horse-car.—An unknown, well-dressed young woman was attacked by apoplexy in a horse-car, at Hudson City, about 11 o'clock on Thursday night. She was conveyed to the Police Station, where a physician was called in, and everything possible was done during the night and yesterday to alleviate her suffering, but with only partial success. She talks very incoherently, but from what was understood, she is from Canada, and her name is believed to be Orr. On her person was found a ticket from Manning's Employment Agency in Brooklyn, addressed to Mrs. Cook, No. 18 Canton-place; also the address of Rev. James Thompson, DeKalb-avenue. She is apparently about 25 years of age, stout built, and had on a black silk dress and black velvet hat.

Singular Burning Accident.—Yesterday forenoon as two men, Jacob Van Hosen, driver of an express wagon, and Atha Crooks, clerk in the employ of O. B. Kinsey, were unloading a carboy of vitriol in front of the latter's drug-store at No. 139 Market-street, Newark, the bottom of the framework in which it was inclosed fell out. The carboy dropped upon the pavement and broke, scattering the contents upon the two men, and spattering some persons who were passing at the time. The pantaloon legs and shoes of the two men were burned off in a moment, and their feet and legs were also badly burned. Water was thrown upon them as soon as possible, but not until they were both severely blistered. A lad who was passing was slightly burned.

Alleged Attempt to Kill.—Justice White, of Hoboken, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a woman named Murphy, residing at No. 107 Meadow-street, charged with brutally assaulting, beating and attempting to kill Mrs. Russell, residing in the same house. An altercation ensued between the two women, when Mrs. Murphy seized a chair and struck complainant a powerful blow, shattering the chair to pieces. She then seized a smoothing-iron and was about to renew the assault, but was prevented by the screams of the injured woman bringing persons to her assistance. Mrs. Russell, who is *enciente*, is now confined to her bed, and the injuries sustained in her condition may end with fatal results. The woman Murphy has fled.

Foundlings.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Schack found a male infant, about two months old, under a stoop at the corner of First and Hudson streets. It was handed over to the Poor Master.....On Thursday afternoon a well dressed woman, with a child in her arms, crossed over the Courtlandt-street ferry from New-York and entered the ladies' sitting-room. Shortly afterward the infant, about a week old, was found in the waiting-room, the woman having abandoned it. It was handed over to the Overseer of the Poor, and efforts will be made to discover the heartless mother.

Collision on the Railroad.—Yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock a runaway horse attached to a coal cart took his course down the railroad track on the New-Jersey Road, in Newark, and was run into by a passenger train at Walnut-street crossing. The cart was smashed to pieces, and two of the cars were thrown from the track, but fortunately without injury to any one. The horse escaped with very slight injuries.

Injured by a Base Ball.—On Thursday afternoon a number of boys were engaged in playing ball in Elm-street, Newark, when a ball batted by James W. Hopper struck a lady, who was passing, on the head, and knocked her insensible to the pavement. She was conveyed to a store near by, and by the application of restoratives soon recovered. The boy was arrested, and yesterday was fined $3 for violating a city ordinance.

Brevities.—A bone-boiling establishment in North Bergen was yesterday complained of, and steps will be taken to abate the nuisance....The citizens of Jersey City hold a meeting on Monday night to express their approval of the efforts of the Mayor and city authorities to prevent the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Ferrymen's Moonlight Excursion. — The members of the Hoboken Ferrymen's Association take their ninth annual moonlight excursion on Monday evening next. Ample arrangements have been made to render the excursion a pleasant one.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Friday, July 12.

Flour active; the demand is exceeding the supply, and some millers have advanced the price 50c. ℔ bbl. on the higher grades; sales 1,700 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. Wheat—Market better with a moderate inquiry, part speculative; sales 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 15; 4,400 bushels choice White Canada at $3 15, and 10,000 bushels fair do. on private terms. Corn quiet; sales 1,000 bushels No. 1 at 98c. Oats, Barley, Rye and Peas nominal. Corn Meal $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts $20@$25; Shipstuffs $26@$30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights firmer: Wheat 10c.; Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson, $4 25 to Newburgh. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 70c.; to Albany 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—6,400 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 2,742,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—12,900 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn, 1,154,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego, for tidewater, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Wheat, 73,000 bushels; Corn, 716,000 bushels; Oats, 318,000 bushels; Rye, 5,800 bushels; Peas, 4,100 bushels.

Cincinnati, Friday, July 12.

Flour is in good demand; fresh is scarce at $12 25 @$14, including family and fancy; sales of New Ohio at $13. Wheat is scarce and 10c. higher, at $2 50 for No. 2 Winter; $2 60 for No. 1 and $2 50 for New, but little is offering. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull at 75c. @76c. for No. 1. Rye scarce at $1 25@$1 30. Cotton steady at 28c.@29½c. for Middling. Whisky steady. Mess Pork advanced to $23, closing firm. Bulk Meats held at 9½c.@11½c. Bacon advanced to 10⅛c.@12c.@12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; the latter closed with an advance of ¼c. asked. Hams firm at 17c. for Common and 20c. for Sugar-cured. Lard advanced to 12c., with sales. Butter steady at 14c.@16c. for Central Ohio and 18c. for Reserve. Eggs steady at 14c.@15c. Gold, 138¼ buying. Exchange steady at par buying and ⅛ per cent. premium selling. Money unchanged.

Chicago, Friday, July 12.

Flour firm at an advance of 20c.@30c.; Common to choice Spring Extras, $9 75@$11 50, regular. No. 2 Wheat dull at $2. Corn quiet at 84½c.@85c. for No. 1, and 81c.@81½c. for No. 2. Oats steady at 57c.@57½c. for No. 2. Rye dull at $1 12 for No. 1. Provisions firm and higher. Mess Pork was held at $22@$22 50; buyers offer $21 75@$22. Lard has advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales at 11½c.@11¾c. Cattle dull at $6 50@$7 50 for fair to good shipping. Live Hogs firm at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales at $6@$6 25 for fair to good smooth. Sheep are moderately active at $3 75@$4 50. Receipts—1,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn, 11,400 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,800 bbls. Flour, 148,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, Friday, July 12.

Cotton dull and unsettled; sales 400 bales.; Low Middlings, 22½c.@23½c., nominal; receipts of the week, 1,143 bales, against 2,156 bales for the same week last year; exports of the week, 3,750 bales; stock on hand, 4,668 bales. Louisiana Sugar—Fair, 13¼c.; low prime, 14¼c. Cuba Sugar firm; No. 13 fair to prime, 13¼c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Superfine Flour, $11 35; Choice, $16 50@$18 75. Corn firm; Yellow Mixed $1 22½@$1 30; White $1 35@$1 37½. Oats advancing; sales at 87½c. Pork quiet and firm at $24 25. Bacon—Shoulders and Ribs are scarce; Shoulder, 11¾c.; Rib, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 12½c.; keg 13¾c. Gold, 138¼. Sterling 150@153. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent premium.

Buffalo, Friday, July 12.

Flour—Spring has advanced 25c.@50c.; sales 800 bbls. at $11@$11 50; 100 bbls. Amber Illinois at $12 50 and 250 bbls. Minnesota Spring at $11. Wheat is in fair demand; one car Canada Red sold at $2 45; one car of Canada Spring at $2 25; 5,000 bushels White Canada at $2 90@$2 95; No. 2 Milwaukee Club is nominal at $2 50. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and retailing for car lots of No. 2 Western at 70c. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Mess Pork higher; holders are asking $22@$22 50 for heavy, and $21@$21 50 for light. Lard steady at 12¾c. Highwines unchanged. Receipts Corn 42,000 bushels. Oats 45,000 bushels, Flour 1,100 bbls. Shipments—Corn 108,000 bushels. Oats 24,000 bushels.

Milwaukee, Friday, July 12.

Flour dull; City Double Extras, $11 50@$12; Country do., $10 25@$10 75; Extras, $9 75@$10 75. Wheat firm at $2 35 for No. 1, $2 20 for No. 2, $1 91 for No. 3, and $1 35 for Rejected. Oats declining; sales at 62c.@63c. for No. 2. Corn was held at 85c. for No. 1. Receipts—24,000 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Corn.

Louisville, Friday, July 12.

Tobacco—Sales 198 hhds. Leaf at full rates; Common Lugs, $2 70@$5; Medium Leaf, $6@$17; Selections, $21 75; Owen County Cutting Leaf, $27 75. Superfine Flour, $8; New No. 1, $14. New Wheat, $1 80@$2. Corn, shelled and delivered, $1. Oats, in bulk, 85c. Mess Pork, $22 75. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¾c., packed; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Fancy Hams, 19½c. Lard, in tierces, 11¼c. Raw Whisky, in bond, 30c. Groceries firm. Cotton nominal.

St. Louis, Friday, July 12.

Tobacco active but unchanged. Cotton dull. Flour dull at $9 50@$10 for Extra; $14 for Double Extra; $14 50@$16 for Fancy. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull at 85c.@$1. Oats dull at 79c.@83½c. Rye advancing; sales at $1 05@$1 10. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $22 75@$23. Bacon—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Lard dull at 11½c.@12c. for Choice Kettle. Whisky firm at $2, free.

Memphis, Friday, July 12.

Cotton dull at 23c.@23½c.; receipts of the week, 4,332 bales; week's exports, 516 bales; stock on hand, 4,389 bales. Wheat steady. Superfine Flour, $7@$7 50. Corn firm but unchanged. Oats steady at 86c.@89c. Pork active at $24 75@$25. Bacon—Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. Lard firm; keg, 14c.@14½c.

Mobile, Ala., Friday, July 12.

Cotton in fair demand; sales to-day 500 bales; low Middling, 21c. Sales of the week, 1,760 bales; receipts, 291 bales; exports, 460 bales; stock on hand and shipboard, not cleared, 12,616 bales.

Toledo, Ohio, Friday, July 12.

Flour steady. Wheat active; sales of Amber at $2 75. Corn 88c. for No. 1, and 84c. for No. 2. Oats, 70c.

Wilmington, N. C., Friday, July 12.

Spirits of Turpentine steady at 51c.; the stock is very light. Resin steady at $1 50@$5 50.

[Advertisement.]

$1,500 worth of jewelry was stolen from Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, of Elizabeth, N. J., last Sunday night, by giving them chloroform while asleep. If you don't want to take chloroform when asleep, protect your house with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Euterpe, from Galveston—J. L. Sleight, Capt. Wm. Lubbock, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Peek and child, J. D. Royston, T. G. Haggerty, R. L. Shaw, Miss Norris, Mrs. Rich. From Key West—Gen. Hill, Mason Whitehurst, T. Griffiths, John Alard, Miss Murray, Samuel Wolfe and lady, James Moran, Hugh Gillen, John P. Hermans and lady, Mrs. M. E. Walton and child.

In steamship Tybee, from Galveston—Mrs. J. H. Barton, W. Y. Harvey, Gen. Milton Stapp, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Vanhutten, Capt. Chubb and family, Mrs. Chambers and family, Mr. and Mrs. Pompey and family, Mrs. L. H. Jacobs.

In schr. Wildfire, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Alex. Morris, Rev. J. T. Hutchinson, D. Jones, Mr. Bantar.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	4 39	Sun sets.......	7 31	Moon sets.....	3 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..	4 55	Gov. Island.	5 44	Hell Gate.....	7 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Delaware, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, F. MacDonald & Co.; Northern Light, Jones, Bremen via Southampton, J. Taylor; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia.

Ship Sea Serpent, White, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Glasgow, (Ital.,) Rap, Rotterdam, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs L. L. Wadsworth, Bailey, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.; Giles Loring, Pinkham, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Eagle, (Br.,) Parker, Digby, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; J. O. Pierce, (Br.,) Thomas, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Amelia, (Br.,) Futchell, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Centaur, Moore, Rivers, Cardozo & Co.; Zuleika, (Br.,) Finlayson, Richibucto, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, Rackett & Taylor; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; A. A. Holton, Fields, Corpus Christi, McFarlane & Thorne; Montrose, Mott, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldridge, Galveston July 3, via Key West 7th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Sld. in co. with steamship Tybee, for New-York.

Steamship Tybee, Caulkins, Galveston July 3, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool June 4, with mdse. and 492 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Annie, Young, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Dove, Nickerson, Sagua 15 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Mary McMillen, Kennedy, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Pentz Bros.

Brig Mecosta, Dunbar, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Francisco, (Span.,) Berotow, Havana 18 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Bogota, Lindsly, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Alice Franklin, Brown, Guayanilla, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co.

Brig Glendale, (of Boston,) McIntyre, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Geo H. Brewer.

Brig Kate, McDougal, Lingan, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Continental, (Br.,) Holmes, Manzanilla 21 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig J. C. York, York, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) Crane, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Valencia, Small, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Wildfire, (of Gloucester,) Leighton, Baracoa via Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. June 27, in a heavy sea, lost foremast and sprung maintopmast; put into Nassau for repairs.

Schr. A. Middleton, Ames, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to master. July 2, off Sombrero, was boarded from Br. bark Agenora, Fitzgerald, of St. John, N. B., from Port Morant for London, 14 ds. out.

Schr. Jason, Stuart, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Virginia Price, Putnam, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, (of Providence,) Crowell, Corpus Christie, Texas, 30 ds., with wool to master.

Schr. Kedron, (Br.,) Lake, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. James Young, Wilson, Glace Bay 10 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Schr. Ventrosa, (Br.,) Roberts, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Mary M., Murray, Kingston, Jam., 15 ds., with logwood, &c., to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. F. Merwin, Aldrich, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Vernal, Perry, Bridgeport, N. S., 15 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Parallel, Blunt, Grand Manan, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Harper, Kelly, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, lumber.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Milton, Freeman, Providence.

Schr. Gun Rock, Fuenesy, New-Haven.

Schr. Duroc, Welles, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Nile, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Westover, Cousins, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Below.

Bark John Griffin.

Bark John Edney.

Brig Diedrich, (Hanov.)—(By pilot-boat Josiah Johnson, No. 23.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 12—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; bark Falcon, Buenos Ayres; brig J. W. Woodruff, Port Johnson; George S. Berry, do.; Ambrose Light, Elizabethport; schr. Alma, Miragoane; steamer Equator, New-York.

Also arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, Baltimore; bark Stately, Leghorn; Lucy A. Nichols, New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 12—Arr. brig Echo, from the West Indies for Baltimore.

Also arr. U. S. gunboat Connemaugh, Charleston, S. C.; brig Waverley, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee, for Baltimore; ship George Griswold, for New-York, and bark Flora, for Baltimore, won't sail from Rio in a few days. The bark Chamuck has been chartered to load for New-York for £900 sterling.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. H. W. Bennett, ashore on the Gridiron, Hell Gate, is full of water.

Spoken, &c.

Swan—ship, Nelson, from New-Orleans for Havre, 12 ds. out, no date, off Carrysfort.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, May 24, bark T. Cushing, from Bordeaux, arr. May 18; bark Morning Light, from Cadiz.

At Port au-Prince, June 23, brig Muir, from New-York, arr. June 19.

At Miragoane, June 28, steamer Ozark, for New-York in 3 days.

KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
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GIFT CONCERT.
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GIFT CONCERT.

A CARD to ticket-holders and agents in KELLEY'S Grand North American Gift Concert, advertised to take place at Cooper Institute, New-York City, SATURDAY, July 13, 1867: We have found it absolutely necessary, in justice to our patrons, to extend the time of first concert for a few days, owing to the detention of our mail, containing thousands of letters, by the Postmaster of Chicago, Ill., through a misunderstanding. After much loss of time an order was obtained for their delivery to us, but too late to receive them in time to make the necessary disposition of them before the 13th of July. Our sales have been immense, our success complete. We assure our friends that the distribution of gifts shall be one of the fairest and most honorable ever made in any enterprise of the kind in this country. The time for the first concert will be published in this and all the principal papers in the United States in a few days. All wanting tickets will be supplied as long as they last by addressing us at No. 691 Broadway. Tickets sent promptly everywhere on receipt of price. Tickets $2 each; five for $4 50, ten for $9, twenty for $17 50. Send name of and Post-office address of each subscriber. Money by draft, Post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

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OUR NEW EDITION of this beautiful, minute and accurate work is ready; size 35x35 inches. Price, pocket form, mailed, $2.
H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

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EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT
The great Remedy for all Bilious Com...

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR
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Have removed to No. 2 Union-square, corner 14th-st., and 4th-av.

With more commodious warerooms and greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, we are now enabled to exhibit a much larger and better assortment of Pianos, as well as to serve our customers more promptly and efficiently. ☞ Mark well the name and locality.

VANILLA BEANS, BEANS, BEANS, BEANS.
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Vanilla Beans, of prime quality, assorted lengths, for sale by TAFT & TYLER, No. 54 Cedar-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWING
Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."
GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 234. July 12, 1867.
49, 10, 65, 73, 39, 54, 30, 29, 26, 51, 53.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 235. July 12, 1867.
51, 75, 16, 42, 64, 36, 74, 53, 63, 67, 24, 5, 49.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 244. July 12, 1867.
46, 71, 5, 9, 42, 54, 47, 33, 62, 17, 2.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 245, July 12, 1867.
69, 25, 65, 14, 26, 18, 51, 53, 50, 63, 12, 9, 38.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Tickets $12, $6, $3, $1 50. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing
McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 427, July 12, 1867.
27, 70, 20, 22, 21, 33, 73, 32, 16, 15, 66, 12.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 428, July 12, 1867.
20, 8, 5, 70, 72, 7, 48, 49, 3, 11, 26, 71, 16.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 351, July 12, 1867.
13, 70, 39, 25, 28, 32, 35, 57, 74, 21, 64, 48.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 352, July 12, 1867.
26, 44, 73, 14, 39, 18, 1, 47, 56, 75, 68, 67, 38.
Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 79 Broadway.